The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

The Ratification of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty Doubtful. An Extra Session Likely to be Called.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 27.—"President Cleveland," said a democratic senator who was opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and who is for that reason called by those who know no better an anti-Cleveland man, "never did a wiser thing than when he smashed precedent, which at times binds us all too closely, and announced his cabinet in advance of his inauguration. That must now be evident to even the most careless observer of things political, as reflected in Congress. The opposition which invariably follows the announcement of a new cabinet has been given time to work itself out, and the result will be that the new administration will start out with the party which placed it in power in an unusually harmonious condition, and although there will be quite a number of individual disappointments as the distribution of patronage proceeds, I see nothing ahead that leads me to believe that this harmony will be seriously disturbed during Mr. Cleveland's administration. This senator declined to allow the use of his name, because he has no desire to be accused of giving President Cleveland "taffy," or of having his words construed into a bid for public pap.

The ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty is now considered doubtful, so doubtful that Mr. Harrison's friends in the Senate are afraid to have it voted upon, lest it be rejected. The Democrats, while not at all opposed to annexation, are almost to a man opposed to ratifying this treaty at this time. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is the only democratic senator who has made a speech in favor of immediate annexation, and his duties as one of the Behring Sea arbitrators have called him to Paris. It is the general belief that no vote will be taken upon the treaty at this session. In that case President Cleveland may withdraw the treaty and direct that a new one be negotiated, if he favors annexation, or he may send a message to the senate recommending the ratification of the present treaty, if it meets his approval. If Mr. Cleveland wishes it the treaty will be acted upon by the Senate when it meets in extra session to act upon his nominations etc.

A fight is now on in the house, the result of which may be to force an early extra session of Congress. It is being waged by the silver men against the Sherman bond amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which the silver men are determined to defeat by filibustering or any other means at their disposal. If they succeed an extra session will have to be called.

Secretary Foster admitted to the House Ways and Means committee, before which he appeared Saturday, that his recent estimates of Treasury receipts for the coming fiscal year were already proven to have been too high, and that his estimates of expenditures were at least $8,000,000 too low, and that he now regards a deficit for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1894, as a certainty, unless means are devised to raise additional money, either by taxation or the issue of bonds. His estimates are, of course, based upon the present tariff laws, which it is needless to say will be considerably changed before July 1, 1894, unless the democratic administration and Congress undergo a great change of mind on the subject, which is not probable.

Occupants of houses along the line of the inaugural parade and builders of the street stands are all figuring on making a pile of money out of those who wish choice positions from which to view the great parade. Rooms are held as high as $300 each, single windows at which four people may be comfortably seated may be had from $15 to $25, according to location. Front seats in the street stands are held at $5 each, and no sort of a back seat on them can be engaged at less than $1 each. Rooms in hotels cannot be had at any price and cots in private residences are rated at $1 each Everybody is wishing for a "Cleveland day," which means a clear, pleasant day, but no sort of a day can affect the enthusiasm of the occasion.

Mr. Harrison is now willing that bonds shall be issued to increase the gold balance in the Treasury, provided that Secretary Carlisle will assume the responsibility by requesting Secretary Foster to issue them. The bonds have been engraved and can be issued at a days notice, but there is no probability that Secretary Carlisle will take any such responsibility before he becomes Secretary of the treasury, and the making of such a suggestion by Mr. Harri was nothing more nor less than pleading the baby act.

Prominent among the bills that will remain unacted upon at the close of the session will be the Nicaragua Canal bill.

COBURN.

Valuable Tracts of Timber Sold.—An Effort Made to Organize a Secret Society.

Emanuel Garbrick and wife, of Zion, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Miss Lizzie Kerstetter went to Lewisburg on Tuesday evening to remain an indefinite time.

John Reiter would make a very creditable "Old Probabilities" or chief of the Weather Bureau.

Mr. William Hosterman is spending a few days with friends at Zion this week.

Daniel Eisenhuth was at Bellefonte on last Monday, being subpoenied on an important suit as a witness.

Luther Guisewite has sold his timber tract in little Sugar Valley to a Mr. Crawford, together with his mill and his entire stock' except two horses.

The Henry Bahme estate have sold their two tracts of timberland to Cyrus Meyer & Co., who will commence to operate on the same some time next summer.

Rev. Finkbinder, of the Evangelical church preached his farewell sermon at this place on Sunday evening, and left for conference on Tuesday morning, which convenes at Milton, Pa.

On account of the high rates on our railroads, none of our local politicians will go to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies, so presumably none of the cabinet portfolios will be filled by any person from here.

The sleighing party which was up to North street, Millheim, the other evening had to engage another driver to bring them home. Their driver having had a set-to with John Barleycorn, and was knocked out of time in the first round.

Mr. Yost, of Shenandoah, Pa., was here a few days last week trying to organize a Camp of P. O. S. of A. He met with partial success. There is no reason why some such organization would not flourish after being once started; for the reason that there is no secret society of any kind at this place at present, while some towns not much larger h[illegible] three or four different societies.

[illegible] MILLS.

Flitting Season Opened Tuesday—Georges Valley Convention a Success.

One of our young teachers has taken to wearing spectacles, for his eyes of course.

Mr. Howard Bickel has taken unto himself a wife. He married Miss Sadie Ertel last Saturday afternoon.

Rumor says that Mr. T. M. Gramley has sold his interest in the Spring Mills creamery and will go into the store business at Rebersburg.

The Georges Valley Musical Convention held at the Cross church was a success beyond expectation considering the unfavorable weather.

Miss Maggie Hanna, Miss Grace Durst, Prof. Cresswell, Wagner Geiss, John Keller, John Heckman and Hiram Grove were among the Potter township teachers who attended the local institute last Saturday.

County superintendent C. L. Gramley was in town over Sunday and left on the early train on Monday for College township where he is visiting schools this week.

Rev. Hertz preached his farewell sermon at this place last Sunday evening. Some time this week he expects to go to Milton where the Evangelical Conference convenes.

Flitting began in town last Tuesday. W. E. Ream moved into McKnits house and G. H. Long moved to where Ream left, while Mr. Klinefelter moved to where Long lived last year, and Frank Snyder moved into the house vacated by Klinefelter. Should we have many more flitting days like Tuesday the people who are to flit will all have done so ere April 1st arrives.

A Big Strike for Eighty Cents.

Eight boys in the Nanticoke mines who wanted ten cents more wages a day precipitated the strike which has now thrown 2,800 employees out of work. The company refuses to give the men an answer until March 1. The eight boys worked in the deep shaft. Their wages were $1.22 a day and they asked for $1.32. Together they would have received eighty cents a day more, had the request been granted. As it is now, the 2,800 men and boys lose about $5,500 every day in wages. The Susquehanna company's loss is also very heavy.

Reduction in the Price of Coal.

An officer of the Reading coal and iron company stated that the various anthracite companies would make a reduction in the price of coal of from twenty five to fifty cents on or about April 1.

This is a little late, people wont need much coal after April.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

President-elect Cleveland announced the details of his journey to Washington. He will make the trip on Thursday, leaving Lakewood shortly after noon and arriving in Washington about 6:30 in the evening.

The party from New York will consist of Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Lemont, Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, E. C. Benedict, and ladies of his family, Richard Gilder, Mrs. Gilder Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, S. M. Williams, second vice president of the Central railroad of New Jersey, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, and private Secretary Robert Lincon O'Brien. The train will arrive at Lakewood about 11.30 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, of this place, will complete the party on the train. The party has been limited to personal friends of Mr. and Mrs Cleveland. No encouragement will be offered for large crowds to gather in cities or in the small towns through which the train will pass. There will be no speaking nor handshaking on the rout. No newspaper men will be permitted on the train and unless the present plans are upset, the journey will be made without incident. Luncheon will be served in one of the special cars soon after the start, and the entire party will dine at the Arlington in the evening. Rooms have been taken at the Arlington for the party.

AGAINST THE POPULISTS.

Chief Justice Horton, of Kansas, on 25th, announced his decision in the Gunn case as in favor of the Republican House. Justice Johnson, Republican, supported Judge Horton's decision, while Justice Allen, Populist, dissents from the opinion of the other two Justices.

Chief Justice Horton consumed two hours in rendering his decision. His conclusions were of the most emphatic character and to the effect that the Republican House was the legally constituted House of Representatives of the State and clothed with all the powers of a legislative body.

It could subpoena witnesses to testify before committees and punish those guilty of contempt of its orders. Associate Justice Johnson fully concurred, but Associate Justice Allen, the Populist member of the court said he radically dissented.

He held that the court had no power to question the decision of the Senate as to which was the legally constituted house. The members of the Senate, he said were as supreme in their sphere as the members of the court. The Governor also, he said, could not be questioned by the court in any of his official acts. In conclusion he declared that the majority of the court had overstepped its line of duty as laid down by the Constitution.

Greengoods Men at Work.

Greengoods men keep sending their circulars into our county offering to sell counterfeit money that looks like the genuine for about $50 on the $1000. We have heard of none green enough to bite—at least we have heard of no one being bitten. If some wag, or a set of courageous wags could lay a plan to beat these green goods chaps at their own game, it would be interesting reading, to find the chaps had been scooped in by some of their country cousins.

Will Shoot Over Niagara.

The fools are not all dead yet. Geo. Hazlett, of Whiting, Indiana, who has twice passed over the Niagara whirlpool in a casket, left Monday night for Niagara Falls, where he will make preparations for shooting over the falls. He proposes to use an egg-shaped barrel similar to those used by himself, Potts, and others, in going over the whirlpool. He is confident that the drop of one hundred and thirteen feet can be made without fatal results.

A Good Thing.

The Koal-Sparr, for which F. A. Hosterman and Mr. Noll, of Fiedler, have the agency, to be used on coal to prevent cinder, clinking, and make a ton of coal do far greater service than heretofore, has been given a trial by the REPORTER office, and from the result obtained we recommend it as a good thing, and cheap, saving three times the price of a package on each ton of coal.

Wanamaker Out $900,000.

John Wanamaker's brokers sold him out of his entire holding of Reading stock last Saturday, and the net loss of Harrison's postmaster general by the trade was about $900,000. He could not meet the margins, hence his brokers sold the stock.

——All persons owing coal bills will please call and settle before Feb. 10. Coal is cash. KURTZ & SON.

LOCAL INSTITUTE

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE MEETING.

A Good Attendance at the Teachers' Institute at Spring Mills—Potter Township Teachers Turn Out.

The local teachers' institute held at this place on Saturday, February 24th, and 25th was quite a success, considering the fact that owing to the disagreeable weather many of the teachers were unable to come, the roads from Miles, Penn and Haines townships being drifted.

There was considerable uncertainty all day Friday as to whether there would be an institute at all or not, and had it not been for the teachers of Potter township the institute would have been a slim affair. However, at 7.30 Dr. D. M. Wolf called the house to order, and R. U. Bitner was chosen secretary on motion of John Keller. After singing "Star Spangled Banner" P. W. Leitzell made an address on "The Necessity of Exercising Thought, which was further discussed by Prof. C. R. Neff and Prof. William Cresswell after which the musicians sang, "Music is a Blessing," and Prof. Neff favored the institute with an address on the subject of "Geology." The Professor dwelt mainly on the rock formation of Centre county, and his address was full of useful information for the teachers.

No. 20, "Friends of Freedom" was then sung. Just then Prof. Neff asked the question, whether it was really a benefit to have something of Military drill in the public schools in the same manner as is now found in the government schools. This was discussed by T. M. Gramley, M. Shires, Prof. Cresswell, P. W. Leitzell, C. E. Royer, R. U. Bitner, and J. M. Leitzell. Dr. D. M. Wolf then made a very interesting address to the teachers and the institute adjourned after singing "America."

MORNING SESSION.

When Institute opened in the morning a number of teachers were present who had not been to the evening session. P. W. Leitzell sang "The Picket Guard," which was followed by Wagner Geiss reading a paper on "Free Text Books," which favored the plan of having the books furnished by the board of directors. His paper was interesting and was replete with statistics and data, and a beneficial discussion followed participated in by teachers, citizens and directors. After singing No. 25, Hiram Grove read a paper on "Primary Reading," which was highly instructive and ably written.

The subject of "Reading" was discussed by Prof. Cresswell, and followed by many others. The speakers were then cooled down by singing "There's Music in the Air." John Keller then took up the subject of "Whispering, and How it may be Controlled." He was opposed to whispering recesses, and gave employment as his remedy. Discussed by Hiram Grove, P. W. Leitzell, Wagner Geiss, A. C. Ripka, C. E. Royer, M. Shires, Prof. Cresswell and Dr. D. M. Wolf. After singing from No. 32, adjourned to meet at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened by singing from No. 22. R. U. Bitner, C. E. Royer, T. M. Gramley, Henry Deutweiler and M. Shires spoke on "The Method of Conducting a Recitation." R. B. Gardner then favored the institute with a song, and Prof. Cresswell took up the subject of "Infinitives and Participles," which caused a lively discussion for some time. Singing from page 21. Co-operation of Patrons with Teacher," was the subject of a paper read by Miss Grace Durst, and so ably did she handle the supject that one of the teachers moved that they take it home to themselves and obey the instructions she had given.

After tendering a vote of thanks to the citizens of Spring Mills, and to the musicians, it was decided to hold an Institute at Centre Hall in three weeks, and that the teachers of Centre Hall borough constitute the committee of arrangements. The institute then adjourned by singing "America."

Methodist Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference opens in Bellefonte Wednesday, March 15, and at least 250 ministers, besides a large number of laymen and visitors will be present. Gen. Hastings will deliver a lecture on Methodism in the Methodist church Wednesday evening, March 15.

Every Day Taken.

Every day in March, save Sundays, is taken up for one or more public sales in this county. There are no less than 40 sales on this side the county.

——Don't forget to go to G. O. Benner for shoes or anything in that line. Our ladies shoes for $1.25 can't be beat.

Closing of Revivals.

The different denominations in our county were quite zealous this winter in holding protracted revival meetings in their respective churches, and most of these meetings have been closed, a few may still be in progress.

It is to be hoped much good may result, and if there is no good fruit, the ministers will have no blame surely, for they put themselves down to hard work with a will and an earnestness that should have thinned the ranks of the sinners, and show up green in the vineyard of the Lord.

May there be less dishonesty, less falshood, less jealousy, less profanity, and less drunkenness in consequence of this work of the churches—and may the effects be lasting.

The ministers must keep up storming the works of satan if the everyday vices are to be lessened.

Dishonesty, falsehood, jealousy, theft, inebriety, and the like, are to the church and the cause of the Savior what the Canada thistle is to the acres of the farmer—mighty hard to conquer. Hoeing, mowing, plowing, burning, must be kept up to keep down the weed, and in this manner the ministers of the Gospel must fight the common vices of the day, and keep at it.

If one dishonest man has been made honest, one thief reformed, one inebriate brought to a sober life, then the work was worth all the labor—yet scores claim to have become converted.

N. Y. Sun: It is a curious fact that, while the chief doctrine of Universalism has apparently been gaining ground rapidly in the American religious communities during the past few years, the Universalist denomination has not thereby gained any advantage, and is one of the very small ecclesiastical bodies of the United States. There can be no doubt that many churchgoing people have lost their belief in the Calvinistic doctrine of the eternal damnation of the non-elect, through the criticism of which the Rev. Dr. Briggs and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott are conspicuous promoters; but very few of these people seem to have entered the Universalist Church. In the whole of the United States there are only about 50,000 members of Universalist churches, and the number of churches is small. There have been some talented preachers of Universalism in this city, but they have been unable to obtain any considerable body of adherents. The denomination is not growing even at this time, when a good many orthodox clergymen seem disposed to accept the doctrine of universal salvation.

"There has been a marked change of sentiment on the Hawaiian question," Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, says: "When the treaty was sent to the senate a few days ago not more than two or three senators were opposed to it. A canvas of the senate will show that not more than one-third of the senators are in favor of annexation. Senator Morgan is reported to have said in his speech on Saturday just before he sailed on the New York, that the sugar bounty law would not be extended to the Hawaiian islands under the provisions of the annexation treaty. Mr. Morgan is certainly mistaken. It is plainly stipulated in the annexation treaty that the sugar bounty shall be extended to the islands one year after its ratification. The sugar bounty will remain in force until 1905. If the Hawaiian islands are annexed Mr. Spreckels will get $6,000,000 a year for thirteen years in bounties. We have already paid him $50,000,000 and I think he should be satisfied."

Revenues Of The State.

The tax on corporation stock realizes a revenue equal to about one-fifth of the entire amount paid into the state treasury annually. Last year the corporations and limited partnerships contributed to the public treasury, as the result of the tax on their capital stock, $2,211,103,69. Insurance companies of other state and foreign countries paid on their premiums collected in Pennsylvania into the state treasury $421,772,69.

The wholesale liquor licenses last year realized to the state $418,688,86.

An Error.

The CENTRE HALL REPORTER says that Snyder county's bonded indebtedness is $122,300. Not quite so bad as that Bro. Kurtz. Knock off a hundred thousand or so and you will come nearer the mark.—Middleburg *Post*. Pleased to note your correction, Tom.

Death of Miss Ellen Harris.

Miss Ellen Harris, one of the oldest residents of Bellefonte, died this morning at 5 o'clock at her residence on Spring street opposite the Presbyterian chapel. She was a lady 89 years of age and had been quite active up until a short time of her death.—*Gazette*, 28.

Kanopolis to the Front.

The Populists of Kansas, chagrined at the treatment they received from the people and the press of Topeka during the recent contest for the possession of the State house, propose to remove the seat of government from Topeka to Kanopolis. This may look like an empty threat, but the Populists of the Sunflower State have shown that they are capable of doing some very radical things and that they carry out their whims with remarkable persistence. The new party has a strong hold in Kansas, which may become stronger, and the people of Topeka may discover that the threat of removal is in earnest, and will be followed by actual performance. Should the capital really be removed it would be a novel piece of political revenge. Of course, in that event, it would be only natural to expect that the Republicans should they regain power, would move the seat of government back again to Topeka.

Kanopolis is in Ellsworth county, just about the geographical center of the state. As far as location and railroad facilities go it is a quite logical site for the state capitol. It is a new town, laid out only a few years ago on the site of Old Fort Harker, on the Smoky Hill river. It is on the main line of the Kansas Pacific road from Kansas City to Denver, and is reached by a branch of the Missouri Pacific. Those Kansas populists are a lively set, and do business on the first floor.

THE FUTURE of Reading is the great question. Until the receivers issue their statement no one will know how much the company owes, nor how it was that after paying $3,000,000 unnecessary interest charges—practically amounting to dividends—on the income bonds on February 1, the company tumbled into the hands of receivers on February 20. There will be an attempt possibly in the courts, to secure the removal of ex-President McLeod from his co-receivership, but the movement will probably be opposed by some of the large security owners on the ground that Mr. McLeod has failed only as a financier, and that as a railroad operator and traffic manager he has been successful in that he has made the Reading company earn more money than ever before and that he is one of the greatest railroad executives in the country.

American Shipments of Wheat and Rye Largely Increased.

The United States is the chief source of supply from which Germany draws the deficit in her domestic breadstuffs. Such is the information contained in a report to the state department by Frank H. Mason, consul at Frankford, of the statistics of grain importation into Germany for the year 1892. They show an enormously increased volume of both wheat and rye imported from the United States. From fourth place in 1890, the United States rose to first place in 1892, the amount of wheat purchased from the United States rising from 1,902,772 bushels in 1890 to 23,065, 795 last year. The importations of rye from the United States increased from 765,833 bushels in 1890 to 4,982,325 in 1892. Russia's contribution of that cereal to Germany, owing to the failure of crops, decreased from 27,000,000 bushels in 1890 to 4,500,000 in 1892.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say ts our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

A Ministers Rights.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania decided that a minister has a right to pay himself wages, out of the money collected by him for church purposes. The dispute was a matter of $500 a year. The minister paid himself $1500 a year; the church thought he should have but $1,000. The court declared that $1500 was none too much for a minister in Philadelphia, awarded that sum.

The annexation of the Sandwich islands has been laid aside in the senate to be attended to by the Cleveland administration. It was Harrison's desire that the annexation be done under his term, but his party did not stand by him in the senate.

If you give entertainments and want to be "in the swim," you must use Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts, the popular flavoring for all pastries and desserts. Price 10 cents.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "God Among the Shells."

TEXT: "*And the Lord said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha.*"—Exodus xxx., 34.

You may not have noticed the shells of the Bible, although in this early part of the sacred book God calls you to consider and employ them as He called Moses to consider and employ them. The onycha of my text is a shell found on the banks of the Red Sea, and Moses and his army must have crushed many of them under foot as they crossed the bisected waters, onycha on the beach and onycha in the unfolded bed of the deep. I shall speak of this shell as a beautiful and practical revelation of God, and as true as the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapter of Revelation or everything between.

Not only is this shell, the onycha, found at the Red Sea, but in the waters of India. It not only delectates the eye with its convolutions of beauty, white and lustrous and serrated, but blesses the nostril with a pungent aroma. This shellfish, accustomed to feed on spikenard, is redolent with that odorous plant—redolent when alive and redolent when dead. Its shells when burned bewitch the air with fragrance.

In my text God commands Moses to mix this onchya with the perfumes of the altar in the ancient tabernacle, and I propose to mix some of its perfumes at the altar of Brooklyn Tabernacle, for, having spoken to you on the "Astronomy of the Bible; or, God Among the Stars;" the "Caronology of the Bible; or, God Among the Centuries," the "Ornithology of the Bible, or, God Among the Birds;" the "Mineralogy of the Bible; or, God Among the Amethysts;" the "Ichthyology of the Bible; or, God Among the Fishes," I now come to speak of the "Conchology of the Bible; or, God Among the Shells."

It is a secret that you may keep for me, for I have never before told it to any one, that in all the realms of the natural world there is nothing to me so fascinating, so completely absorbing, so full of suggestiveness, as a shell. What? More entertaining than a bird, which can sing, when a shell cannot sing? Well, there you have made a great mistake. Pick up the onycha from the banks of the Red Sea or pick up a bivalve from the beach of the Atlantic Ocean and listen, and you hear a whole choir of marine voices—bass, alto, soprano—in an unknown tongue, but seeming to chant, as I put them to my ear, "The sea is His and He made it;" others singing, "Thy way, O God, is in the sea;" others hymning, "He ruleth the raging of the sea."

"What," says some one else, "does the shell impress you more than the star?" In some respects, yes, because I can handle the shell and closely study the shell, while I cannot handle the star, and if I study it must study it at a distance of millions and millions of miles.

"What," says some one else, "are you more impressed by the shell than the flower?" Yes, for it has far greater varieties and far greater richness of color, as I could show you in thousands of specimens, and because the shell does not fade, as does the rose leaf, but maintains its beauty century after century, so that the onycha which the hoof of Pharaoh's horse knocked aside in the chase of the Israelites across the Red Sea may have kept its luster to this hour. Yes, they are so particolored and many colored that you might pile them up until you would have a wall with all the colors of the wall of heaven, from the jasper at the bottom to the amethyst at the top.

Oh, the shells! The petrified foam of the sea. Oh, the shells! The hardened bubbles of the deep. Oh, the shells, which are the diadems thrown by the ocean to the feet of the continents. How the shells are ribbed, grooved, cylindered, mottled, iridescent! They were used as coin by some of the Nations. They were fastened in belts by others, and made in handles of woolen implements by still others. Mollusks not only of the sea, but mollusks of the land. Do you know how much they have had to do with the world's history? They saved the church of God from extinguishment.

The Israelites marched out of Egypt 2,000,000 strong, besides flocks and herds. The Bible says "the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading troughs being bound up in the clothes on their shoulders. They were thrust forth out of Egypt and could not tarry; neither had they prepared for themselves any victuals." Just think of it? Forty years in the wilderness. Infidelity triumphantly asks, How could they live forty years in the wilderness without food? You say manna fell. Oh, that was after a long while. They would have starved fifty times before the manna fell. The fact is, they were chiefly kept alive by the mollusks of the land or shelled creatures. Mr. Fronton and Mr. Sicard took the same route from Egypt toward Canaan that the Israelites took, and they give this as their testimony.

"Although the children of Israel must have consisted of about 2,000,000 souls, with baggage and innumerable flocks and herds, they were not likely to experience any inconvenience in their march. Several thousand persons might walk abreast with the greatest ease in the very narrowest part of the valley in which they first began to file off. It soon afterward expands to above three leagues in width. With respect to forage they would be at no loss. The ground is covered with tamarisk, broom, clover and saint foin, of which latter especially camels are passionately fond, besides almost every variety of odoriferous plant and herb proper for pasturage.

"The whole sides of the valley through which the children of Israel marched are still tufted with brushwood, which doubtless afforded food for their beasts, together with many drier sorts for lighting fire, on which the Israelites could with the greatest ease bake the dough they brought with them on small iron plates, which form a constant appendage to the baggage of an oriental traveler. Lastly, the herbage underneath these trees and shrubs is completely covered with snails of a prodigious size and of the best sort, and, however uninviting such a repast ought appear to us, they are here esteemed a great delicacy. They are so plentiful in this valley that it may be literally said that it is difficult to take one step without treading on them."

So the shelled creatures saved the host of Israelites on the march to the promised land, and the attack of infidelity at this point is defeated by the facts, as infidelity is always defeated by facts, since it is founded on ignorance. In writing and printing our interrogation point has at the bottom a mark like a period and over it a flourish like the swing of a teamster's whip, and we put this interrogation point at the end of a question, but in the Spanish language the interrogation point is twice used for each question. At the beginning of the question the interrogation point is presented upside down, and at the close of the question right side up. When infidelity puts a question about the Scriptures, as it always indicates ignorance, the question ought to be printed with two interrogation points, one at the beginning and one at the close, but both upside down.

Thank God for the wealth of mollusks all up and down the earth, whether feeding the Israelites on their way to the land flowing with milk and honey, or, as we are better acquainted with the mollusks, when flung to the beach of lake or sea. There are three great families of them. If I should ask you to name three of the great royal families of the earth, perhaps you would respond, the house of Stewart, the house of Hapsburg, the house of Bourbon, but the three royal families of mollusks are the univalve, or shell in one part, the bivalve, or shell of two parts, and multivalve, or shell in many parts, and I see God in their every hinge, in their every tooth, in their every cartilage, in their every ligament, in their every spiral ridge, and in their every color, prism on prism, and their adaptation of thin shells for still ponds and thick coating for boisterous seas. They all dash upon me the thought of the providential care of God.

What is the use of all this architecture of the shell, and why is it pictured from the outside lip clear down into its labyrinths of construction? Why the infinity of skill and radiance in a shell? What is the use of the color and exquisite curve of a thing so insignificant as a shellfish? Why, when the conchologist by dredge or rake fetches the crustaceous specimens to the shore, does he find at his feet whole alhambras and coliseums and parthenons and crystal palaces of beauty in miniature, and these bring to light only an infinitesmal part of the opulence in the great subaqueous world. Linnæus counted 2500 species of shells, but conchology has then only begun its achievements.

While exploring the bed of the Atlantic Ocean in preparation for laying the cable shelled animals were brought up from depths of 1000 fathoms. When lifting the telegraph wire from the Mediterranean and Red Seas, shelled creatures were brought up from depths of 2000 fathoms. The English admiralty, exploring in behalf of science, found mollusks at a depth of 2435 fathoms, or 14,210 feet deep. What a realm awful for vastness!

As the shell is only the house and the wardrobe of insignificant animals of the deep, why all that wonder and beauty of construction. God's care for them is the only reason. And if God provide so munificently for them, will He not see that you have wardrobe and shelter? Wardrobe and shelter for a periwinkle! Shall there not be wardrobe and shelter for a man? Would God give a coat of mail for the defense of a nautilus and leave you no defense against the storm? Does He build a stone house for a creature that lasts a season and leave without home a soul that takes hold on centuries and eons?

Hugh Miller found "the Footprints of the Creator in the old red sandstone," and I hear the harmonies of God in the tinkle of the sea shells when the tides come in. The same Christ who drew a lesson of providential care from the fact that God clothes with grass the field instructs me to draw the same lesson from the shells.

In almost every man's life, however well born and prosperous for years, and in almost every woman's life, there comes a very dark time, at least once. A conjunction of circumstances will threaten bankruptcy and homelessness and starvation. It may be that these words will meet the ear or will meet the eye of those who are in such a state of foreboding. Come, then, and see how God gives an ivory palace to a water animal that you could cover with a ten-cent piece and clothes in armor against all attack a coral no bigger than a snowflake. I do not think that God will take better care of a bivalve than of one of His own children.

I rake to your feet with the gospel rake the most thorough evidences of God's care for His creatures. I pile around you great mounds of shells that they may teach you a most comforting theology. Oh, ye of little faith, walk among these arbors of coraline and look at these bouquets of shell, fit to be handed a queen on her coronation day, and see these fallen rainbows of color, and examine these lilies in stone, these primroses in stone, these heliotropes in stone, these cowslips in stone, these geraniums in stone, these japonicas in stone.

O ye who have your telescopes ready looking out on clear nights, trying to see what is transpiring in Mars, Jupiter and Mercury, know that within a few hours' walk or ride of where you now are there are whole worlds that you might explore, but of which you are unconscious, and among the most beautiful and suggestive of these worlds is the conchological world. Take this lesson of a providential care. How does that old hymn go?

> We may, like ships, by tempests be tossed
> On perilous deeps, but cannot be lost.
> Though satan enrages the wind and the tide,
> The promise assures us the Lord will provide.

But while you get this pointed lesson of providential care from the shelled creatures of the deep, notice in their construction that God helps them to help themselves. This house of stone in which they live is not dropped on them and is not built around them. The material for it exudes from their own bodies and is adorned with a colored fluid from the pores of their own neck. It is a most interesting thing to see these crustacean animals fashion their own homes out of carbonate of lime and memorane.

And all of this is a mighty lesson to those who are waiting for others to build their fortunes when they ought to go to work and, like the mollusks, build their own fortunes out of their own brain, out of their own sweat, out of their own industries. Not a mollusk on all the beaches of all the seas would have a house of shell if it had not itself built one. Do not wait for others to shelter you or prosper you. All the crustaceous creatures of the earth from every flake of their covering and from every ridge of their tiny castles on Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean coasts say, 'Help yourself,' while God helps you to help yourself."

Those people who are waiting for their father or rich old uncle to die and leave them a fortune are as silly as a mollusk would be to wait for some other mollusk to drop on it a shell equipment. It would kill the mollusk as in most cases it destroys a man. Not one person out of a hundred ever was strong enough to stand a large estate by inheritance dropped on him in a chunk. Have great expectations from only two persons—God and yourself. Let the onycha of my text become your preceptor.

But the more I examine the shells the more I am impressed that God is a God of emotion. Many scoff at emotion and seem to think that God is a God of cold geometry and iron laws and eternal apathy and enthroned stoicism. No! No! The shells with overpowering emphasis deny it. While law and order reign in the universe, you have but to see the lavishness of color on the crustacea, all shades of crimson from faintest blush to blood of battlefield, all shades of green, all shades of all colors from deepest black to whitest light just called out on the shell with no more order than a mother premeditates or calculates how many kisses and hugs she shall give her babe waking up in the morning sunlight.

Yes, my God is an emotional God, and He says, "We must have colors and let the sun paint all of them on the scroll of that shell, and we must have music, and here is a carol for the robin, and a psalm for man, and a doxology for the seraphim, and a resurrection call for the archangel." Aye, He showed Himself a God of sublime emotion when He flung Himself on this world in the personality of Christ to save it, without regard to the tears it would take, or the blood it would exhaust, or the agonies it would crush out.

When I see the Louvres and the Luxembourgs and the Vaticans of Divine painting strewn along the 8000 miles of coast, and I hear in a forest on a summer morning musical academies and Handel societies of full orchestras, I say God is a God of emotion, and if He observes mathematics it is mathematics set to music, and His figures are written not in white chalk on blackboards, but written by a finger of sunlight on walls of jasmine and trumpet creeper.

In my study of the conchology of the Bible this onycha of the text also impresses me with the fact that religion is perfumed. What else could God have meant when He said to Moses, "Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha?" Moses took that shell of the onycha, put it over the fire, and as it crumbled into ashes it exhaled an odor that hung in every curtain and filled the ancient tabernacle, and its sweet smoke escaped from the sacred precincts and saturated the outside air.

Perfume! That is what religion is. But instead of that some make it a malodor. They serve God in a rough and acerb way. They box their child's ears because he does not properly keep Sunday instead of making Sunday so attractive the child could not help but keep it. They make him learn by heart a difficult chapter in the book of Exodus, with all the hard names, because he has been naughty. How many disagreeable good people there are! No one doubts their piety, and they will reach heaven, but they will have to get fixed up before they go there or they will make trouble by calling out to us: "Keep off that grass!" "What do you mean by plucking that flower?" "Show your tickets!"

Oh, how many Christian people need to obey my text and take into their worship and their behavior and their consociations and presbyteries and general assemblies and conferences more onycha! I have sometimes gone in a very gale of spirit into the presence of some disagreeable Christians and in five minutes felt wretched, and at some other time I have gone depressed into the company of suave and genial souls, and in a few moments I felt exhilarant. What was the difference? It was the difference in what they burned on their censers. The one burned onycha; the other burned asafetida.

In this conchological study of the Bible I also notice that the mollusks or shelled animals furnish the purple that you see richly darkening so many Scripture chapters. The purple stuff in the ancient tabernacle, the purple girdle of the priests, the purple mantle of Roman Emperors, the apparel of Dives in purple and fine linen—aye, the purple robe which in mockery was thrown upon Christ—were colored by the purple of the shells on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was discovered by a shepherd's dog having stained his mouth by breaking one of the shells, and the purple aroused admiration.

Costly purple! Six pounds of the purple liquor extracted from the shellfishes were used to prepare one pound of wool. Purple was also used on the pages of books. Bibles and prayer books appeared in purple vellum, which may still be found in some of the national libraries of Europe. Plutarch speaks of the purple which kept his beauty for 100 years. But after awhile the purple became easier to get, and that which had been a sign of imperial authority when worn in robes was adopted by many people, and so an emperor, jealous of this appropriation of the purple, made a law that any one except royalty wearing purple should be put to death.

Then, as if to punish the world for that outrage of exclusiveness, God obliterated the color from the earth, as much as to say, "If all cannot have it, none shall have it." But though God has deprived the race of that shellfish which afforded the purple there are shells enough left to make us glad and worshipful. Oh, the entrancement of hue and shape still left all up and down the beaches of all the continents! These creatures of the sea have what roofs of enameled porcelain! They dwell under what pavilions blue as the sky and fiery as a sunset and mysterious as an aurora! And am I not right in leading you for a few moments through this mighty realm of God so neglected by human eye and human footstep?

It is said that the harp and lute were invented from the fact that in Egypt the Nile overflowed its banks, and when the waters retreated tortoises were left by the million on all the lands, and these tortoises died, and soon nothing was left but the cartilages and gristle of these creatures, which tightened under the heat into musical strings that when touched by the wind or foot of man vibrated, making sweet sounds, and so the world took the hint and fashioned the harp, and am I not right in trying to make music out of the shells and lifting them as a harp, from which to thrum the jubilant praises of the Lord and the pathetic strains of human confidence?

But I find the climax of this conchology of the Bible in the pearl, which has this distinction above all other gems—that it requires no human hand to bring out its beauties. Job speaks of it, and its sheen is in Christ's sermon, and the Bible, which opens with the onycha of my text, closes with the pearl. Of such value is this crustaceous product I do not wonder that for the exclusive right of fishing for it on the shores of Ceylon a man paid to the English Government $6,000,000 for one season.

So exquisive is the pearl I do not wonder that Pliny thought it was made out of a drop of dew, the creature rising to the surface to take it and the chemistry of nature turning the liquid into a solid. You will see why the Bible makes so much of the pearl in its similitudes if you know how much it costs to get it. Boats with divers sail out from the island of Ceylon, ten divers to each boat. Thirteen men guide and manage the boat. Down into the dangerous depths, amid sharks that whirl around them, plunge the divers, while 60,000 people anxiously gaze on. After three or four minutes' absence from the air the diver ascends, nine-tenths strangulated and blood rushing from ears and nostrils, and flinging his pearly treasure on the sand falls into unconsciousness.

Oh, it is an awful exposure and strain and peril to fish for pearls, and yet they do so, and is it not a wonder that to get that which the Bible calls the pearl of great price, worth more than all other pearls put together, there should be so little anxiety, so little struggle, so little enthusiasm? Would God that we were all as wise as the merchantman Christ commended, "who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had and bought it."

But what thrills me with suggestiveness is the material out of which all pearls are made. They are fashioned from the wound of the shellfish. The exudation from that wound is fixed and hardened and enlarged into a pearl. The ruptured vessels of the water animals fashioned the gem that now adorns finger or earring, or sword hilt or king's crown.

So out of the wounds of earth will come the pearls of heaven. Out of the wound of bereavement the pearl of solace. Out of the wound of loss the pearl of gain. Out of the deep wound of the grave the pearl of resurrection joy. Out of the wounds of a Saviour's life and a Saviour's death the rich, the radiant, the everlasting pearl of heavenly gladness.

"And the 12 gates were 12 pearls." Take the consolation, all ye who have been hurt, whether hurt in body, or hurt in mind, or hurt in soul. Get your troubles sanctified. If you suffer with Christ on earth, you will reign with Him in glory. The tears of earth are the crystals of heaven. "Every several gate was of one pearl."

Gave Maria a Lesson.

Evidently there is no Servant Girls' Protective Union in London, or if there is the young woman mentioned below did not belong to it. Think of such a thing happening to one of our own toplofty servant girls! A German merchant in London has a servant who at first was very forgetful. This fault was especially annoying at meal times, when something essential was sure to be lacking from the table. One day the family were seated at the table, and the bell was rung as usual. The girl hurried to the dining room.

"Maria," said Herr B——, "just run and fetch the big step ladder down from the attic and bring it here."

Maria who had been disturbed at her dinner, gave a grunt of dissatisfaction, but ran up three flights of stairs to fetch the ladder. In about five minutes she returned to the room, panting with her exertion.

"Now," said Herr B—— "put it up at the other end of the room and climb to the top."

Maria did as she was told, and when she was at the top Herr B—— quietly observed:

"Maria, you have now a better view than we have; just look around and tell us if you can see any salt on the table. My wife and I could not find it."

This settled the business. Maria has never forgotten the lesson.—Epworth Herald.

A tax on street organ grinders is proposed by two London vestries.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

A MINER, while at work the other day, discovered a large and well-formed frog in a mass of anthracite coal blasted from a chamber 3000 feet below the surface in the Mount Lookout Colliery, at Wyoming, Penn. Joseph Johns was timbering with another miner, James Otts, in a tunnel in the mine and had barred down a large lump of coal when the gleam of light from his lamp fell upon something in the coal. He stooped down and touched the object and was surprised to find it soft and yielding. There was about a square inch of surface exposed at the time, and he saw that the thing, whatever it was, was in a cavity. With his pick he very carefully chipped off the coal all around it until the cavity, or chamber, was fully opened, and there, nestling in the hard coal, he found a frog. Some seventeen years ago, while working in the mines, he made a similar discovery, and had then taken the frog in his hand, shown it to his brother miners, and taken it home. But, while it was alive and warm when he found it, it died before it had been exposed to the air half an hour. At that time a scientist told him that if he had enclosed the frog in an airtight compartment immediately after unearthing it the animal might have lived. When he made his second discovery on Wednesday this fact at once recurred to his mind, and, as soon as he had recovered from his surprise and realized what he had found, he ran to his dinner pail and got an airtight fruit jar, in which he had brought the tea for his lunch. Into this he put the frog and closed the lid, and the jar has not been opened. The frog at first showed no signs of life, although it was warm, but after being in the jar six hours it began to move, and when it had been exposed to the light ten hours it was quite as lively as any specimen which can be found around the ponds in summer. Since then it has continued to be fully wide awake, and stares in wonder at all who look at it. In appearance it is not very different from an every-day frog, except that its back is nearly black, and there are two rows of little hilly protuberances down each side of its spine. Its legs also are peculiarly long and its feet very delicate and tender.

ELLIS R. SMITH, the only Republican Sheriff Pettis County, Mo., has had since the war, and the only Sheriff that has ever executed a criminal during the criminal history of that county, was relating his experiences as an officer to a party of friends in St. Louis. "I witnessed quite a peculiar thing in the jail at Sedalia last year," he remarked. "I had the very unpleasant duty off officially removing an old man by the name of Tom Williamson, who had been convicted of a triple murder. About two months before the day of the execution the old man asked me to get him a young kitten to raise. I did so. An attachment grew up between the two that was certainly remarkable. If at any time I happened to lock the old man up in a cell without the cat she would raise such a disturbance that I would have to lock her up with him. They were together day and night. When the day of execution rolled around the cat appeared to be the chief mourner and brought up the rear of the death march to the scaffold. When the trap was sprung the cat walked back into the jail and, after walking up and down the corridor for an hour, pounced upon old man Williamson's cot, where it remained for a week, refusing to eat or drink. About eight days after, the executioner determined to remove her. When I attempted to frighten the cat off I discovered that she was dead. I actually believe she grieved herself to death."

OBEDIAH BARBER, who lives near the Okeefeenokee swamps, in Georgia, tells an interesting story about a bear he killed. "The bears are numerous since the canal was begun. They have left the middle of the swamp and are staying near the edge of it. They frequently go in droves at night to the farms near by and devour the hogs. I went into the swamp, accompanied by a young man, to hunt the bears. Our guns were single-barrelled. Presently a noise was heard. We followed, and soon came upon a bear as she had reached her cubs. We were within about ten yards of her and fired our guns. The bear was shot in her lower jaw. She made for us. The young man ran and left me to fight it out. I had a butcher knife, and as she reached me plunged it into her breast. The knife fell out of my hand, and the bear was closing upon me. I felt her hot breath in my face and gave myself up to die a horrible death. Fate interfered, and I was pleased to hear the cubs making a noise. The bear turned and looked at her cubs. Being satisfied that they were not in danger, she came at me again. I had my knife again and used it in different parts of her body. She was getting a hold on me when I plunged my knife into her heart to the hilt. The bear fell to the ground and after a few struggles died. The cubs were despatched with a pine limb."

"SEE this pearl?" said Clifton Sparks, as he held aloft to view a beautiful specimen from the sands of the Indian Sea and twirled the gold in which it was set to show off its superior value to a St. Louis reporter. "That pearl is worth $300 in the market to-day, but the circumstances under which it was discovered make it invaluable to me. It's a gift from my mother, who received it from my father, and he got it for nothing. My father was a Captain in the English army, and was stationed in India. On his homeward voyage, after a stay of twelve years in India, he accidentally acquired this pearl. He got it from a sea gull, and the sea gull from some pearl oyster that was washed up on the strand by the waves. My father fished for sea gulls with a hook and a bit of bacon. He caught two gulls and dissected them for his own amusement. In one he found this pearl, which, when he reached London, he had set in gold, and gave it to mother as a souvenir of the long ocean voyage. Acids are very deleterious to pearls, and when you consider how perfect this one is you can imagine that the gull had not long swallowed it. I don't know of a similar instance, and that is why I say it is invaluable to me."

A WOMAN appeared on the streets of Canton, Miss., who attracted much attention. She has a perfectly white face and hands and short kinky hair, with the features of a negro. The woman said that she was born black and remained so until she was fifteen years old, when she suddenly turned white, remaining so for one year, when she turned black again. Since that time she is alternately white and black, not alone in spots, but changes color entirely. She is fairly intelligent, and says she has never had a spell of sickness and has never taken a dose of medicine. She lives near Sallis Station, on the Canton and Aberdeen road. She says she cannot stand the sun at all, and wears a double veil and heavy gloves. She says if the sun shines on her skin for one minute it causes it to blister at once. She has been examined by physicians, who are unable to account for the change in her color.

HERE is a pointer on wolf killing. In New Mexico a shepherd was ordered to kill a goat for eating purposes. The Mexican took his gun and shot the goat, which did not die immediately but ran around and finally fell on a rocky place where there were little basins in the solid rock, one of which became filled with blood. The Mexican conceived the idea of putting poison in the blood as bait for wolves, which were very troublesome, and accordingly added some strychnine. Next morning there were five coyotes, one lobo and a wildcat lying dead near the puddle of blood. The sheep men were enthusiastic over the result, and will make further experiments to test the seemingly valuable discovery. It is supposed that blood is the most attractive bait that can be used.

A LOCAL paper tells how Albert Smith, of Milford, Penn., allowed an old apple-tree to stand between him and a fortune. A party of oil prospectors, having become convinced that there was oil on his farm, decided to bore a well in his orchard. Smith objected strenuously because it would destroy an apple-tree for which he had a particular fondness. After vainly endeavoring to have Smith change his mind, the prospectors removed their apparatus a few feet beyond his tree, on the edge of another man's land, and in a few days oil was flowing at the rate of 100 barrels an hour. Farmer Smith saved his apple-tree and his neighbor got $35,000 in royalties.

QUEEN VICTORIA is going to send a number of paintings, "done with her own hands," to the Chicago Fair, some of which will come from the walls of the private dining room of Windsor Castle. The pictures will include a water color of her Indian Secretary, one of her favorite dogs, and some Balmoral sketches. She will also send a sachet which she worked, also "with her own hands," from a piece of crape. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice will also send pictures, while Princess Christian will send some specimens of needle-work, in this case "executed with the most consummate skill and ingenuity."

IN M. Dybowski's [illegible] from the Mobangi to the Shari, [illegible] cribed at a recent meeting of the [illegible] Geographical Society, he encountered one of the most systematically cannibal tribes which has yet been described. This tribe, known as the Bonjos, have only one object of purchase—slaves to be eaten. They refuse to sell food or any other products of their country for anything else, and the surrounding tribes capture and export canoe-loads of slaves for this purpose. The French expedition experienced great difficulty in obtaining food among a people who have no desire for ordinary articles of trade.

A CURIOUS scene is witnessed during the winter months in the parish church of Capel-le-Ferne, Kent, England. There are no means of lighting this church, so that the worshipers are required to carry their own lights, and it is no uncommon sight to see a member of the congregation standing during the singing of the hymns with book in one hand and a candle or lamp in the other.

WILL SMITH and Frank Nethery went into D. A. Jackson's store at Trenton, Ga., and purchased a can of cove oysters which, upon being opened, disclosed a small greenish frog, alive and able to jump. Several were present in the store and saw the frog taken from the can, and saw it jump along the counter. The frog was evidently put up with the oysters, no saying how long.

PACKS of wolves have also appeared at Belgrade and other towns in Servia. At Pozarewatz a girl was devoured by the famished brutes, and stories of similar tragedies have come from various parts of Europe. The cold in Bohemia and Servia has been extreme.

SPEAKING of remarkable longevity, how's this: Mrs. James Polly, of Green County, Ky., is one hundred and seven years old and the mother of fourteen children, of whom thirteen are living, the youngest being fifty-nine years old.

Two Words Often Confused.

"Gourmand" and "Gourmet" are two well known French terms which are frequently used, but not always with sufficient discrimination. People are apt to confuse them and to use one in lieu of the other, although the difference between the two terms is so great that they may be regarded as complete opposites. The "gourmand" is a mere glutton, who eats as much as he can at a meal, devouring one plate of food after another. In short he is simply an animal, with a huge, uncontrolled appetite, feeding much as a dog feeds, with this exception in the dog's favor, that the gourmand is more omnivorous than the dog. He is a sort of man who would not omit any one dish at a table d'hote, and who would, in all probability, wind up with the grumbling assertion that he cannot dine properly at that hotel. In fact, whether dining at home or abroad, his animal nature predominates to such an extent that he cannot be fairly ranked as a civilized being. The "gourmet," on the other hand, is a product of high civilization. He enjoys while he is discriminative in his food, and he is quite on the side of temperance and moderation; and even values the commonest articles of diet if they are excellent of their kind. A French gourmet once remarked, "I am very fond of oysters, but I never exceed one dozen, being convinced that after that quantity the palate has become incapable of fully appreciating the flavor." A real gourmet preserves the palate in the healthiest and most natural condition. He would not smother an oyster with pepper, nor even squeeze a lemon over it. Plain things are often preferred by a gourmet to the richest sorts of food. Persons indifferent to niceties of flavor will drink wine and eat cakes at the same time. Not so the gourmet, unless the wine were unworthy of attention; with a wine of good quality he would rather eat a plain crust of bread. A gourmet prefers the simplest meals, such as a beefsteak or mutton chop, if really well cooked, to an elaborate banquet badly or unsuitably prepared. To sum up, it may be said that the gourmand "lives to eat," with no regard for anything but quantity; on the contrary, the gourmet "eats to live," with a chief regard for the quality of the viand, and the excellence of its preparation for the table.

Tennessee Onyx Caves.

"What I believe to be the largest and finest onyx deposits in the world," said Philo B. Shepard, "have recently been discovered in some caves in the Cumberland Mountains of West Tennessee. It has been known for some time that there was a fine quality of onyx or chalcedony there, but the mines or caves have scarcely been touched, and recently my attention was brought to the existence of large caves in Anderson County, the roofs of which are bristling with stalactities of onyx, and in some cases the columns reach to the floor of the cavern. I found one column fourteen feet in length, the top of which is more than four feet in diameter, and, I believe, an onyx slab four feet wide by six long could be sawed from it. The onyx in these caves is wonderfully free from sand pockets and other blemishes, and is more richly colored than any I ever saw, and seems to exist in unlimited quantity. Onyx, as you may know, is formed by the drippings of limestone, and in early stages looks like prisms of glass or frosted icicles hanging from the roof, and countless ages must elapse before even the smallest cone of onyx could form, while the large column I have described must have been growing since the beginning of time. When the value of these stones becomes known to the world then Tennessee onyx will be more widely known than Italian marble, but as yet only a few samples have been taken out."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sounds We May Not Hear.

Animals may here sounds that are inaudible to us. Certainly the sounds that give the keenest pleasure to many animals—cats, for example—are seldom capable of giving pleasure to us. We know, of course, that sounds may be too low or too high—that is, the vibrations may be too slow or too rapid—to be audible to the human ear; but it does not follow that they are equally inaudible to differently-tuned ears.

The limits of audible sound are not invariable even in the human ear; women can usually hear higher sounds than men, and the two ears are not, as a rule, equally keen. A sound may be quite inaudible to one person and plainly heard by another. Professor Lloyd-Morgan mentions as an instance of this a case in which the piping of some frogs in Africa was so loud to him as almost to drown his friend's voice, but of which his friend heard absolutely nothing! The same thing may be observed by any one possessing the little instrument known as Galton's whistle. The sound made by this whistle can be made more and more shrill, until at last it ceases to be heard at all by most persons. Some can still hear it; but by raising the sound still higher even they cease to hear. The sound is still being made—that is, the whistle is causing the air still to vibrate, but so rapidly that our ears no longer recognize it, though the existence of these inaudible vibrations is detected by a "sensitive flame," as was first shown by Professor Barrett in 1877. —[Chambers' Journal.

"The Garden of Eden."

There is a spot in Hawaii called "The Garden of Eden," and it has been most appropriately named. The place is on the sugar plantation of James I. Dawsett, near Honolulu. The beautiful garden is situated near the big house at one end of the plantation. Here the Northern apple grows ripe by the side of the date palm and the sunny orange. Roses, whose name and variety are legion, are ever in blossom, and that bloom no diminutive, occasional flower, but abundant as tea roses in June in New England. The number of different varieties of flowers at Ulapalakua, the name of Mr. Dawsett's beautiful home, cannot be less than 200; nor can the varieties of fruit trees be less than 50. One peculiar feature of Ulapalakua is the entire absence of springs or streams of water. Clouds, rain and dew in all the seasons furnish crops, flowers and trees with their needed supply.—[New York Tribune.

Novel Anchors.

The British steamer Bawnmore, now discharging coal at Mission No. 2, has a novelty aboard in the shape of a stockless anchor. In fact she has two of them, and they are hauled up "chock-a-block" to the hawseholes in a way to make a sailor feel like kicking himself for all the risks he has run in the way of catting and fishing anchors in the years gone by. The new anchor has no stock and no flukes. It consists of a heavy semi-circular mass of metal fastened directly to the chain and furnished with two attachments very similar to the old-time flukes, but twisted like the flanges of a screw propeller. The anchor can be let go and grounded inside of ten seconds and hoisted in less than half a minute. It will take hold of the hardest bottom, and the anchors, starboard and port, will keep a ship in position in the worst weather.—[San Francisco Call.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

THE PERSISTENT POWER OF WATER.—"A Southern Engineer" contributes a valuable article on "Geology and the Mississippi Problem" to the current number of the *Engineering Magazine*. In it he says: "We find in water the only tireless agent that works in the modification of continents; and, instead of being the great renovator of the land, as it is popularly conceived, it is the great destroyer. The destruction of ancient Rome has been attributed to time. But it was due simply to the moisture of the atmosphere working through chemical agencies. It was water, invisible but penetrating even the very stones of the wonderful city, that caused her to crumble into ruins, and gave to modern Rome a grade greatly elevated above her ancient grade. But it works not alone in the cities and towns. There is not a hill on earth that has not been shorn of something of its altitude by this subtle force, and there is not a mountain on earth, if not fitfully renewed by volcanic action, that has not been compelled to lower its peak before this universal leveler of the exalted. It may be a dreadful thought, indeed, but we do not know absolutely that we are dependent on the earthquake and the volcano for keeping our continental habitat above the level of the ocean; for water not only destroys, but it has the persistency and force to carry off to its burial place in the sea all that it has caused to perish. It may take a long time at its task; but working either in its gaseous, its liquid, or its solid form, it seems to be the most persistent thing on earth, never perishing, and, however divided and invisible at times, always ready to unite its forces for a supreme effort at the degradation of a continedt.

HOW THE OCEAN BECAME SALT.—Prof. Edward Hill read a paper before the Victoria Institute, London, recently, on "How the Waters of the Ocean Became Salt." From an inquiry into the character and affinities of the organic forms of past geological ages, the conclusion was justified that the waters of the ocean must have been salt from very early geological times, but it by no means followed that they were as fully saline as those of the present day. There were two ways by which they might account for the salinity of the ocean waters from very early periods of geological time. First, by supposing that the primeval waters were saturated with acid gases which were held in suspension in the vapor surrounding the incandescent globe; or, secondly, that the salinity resulted from a process resembling that by which salt lakes of the present day had been formed. He thought that they must concur with Dr. Sterry Hunt that from some cause or other chlorine largely abounded in the waters of the primeval ocean, as by far the greater proportion of the salts were chlorides, and chlorine was but very slightly represented in river waters at the present day. From the examples of closed lakes they could determine the process of salinification with the utmost certainty. Throughout greater or shorter periods these lakes had been receiving the waters of rivers bringing down both mechanically suspended sediments and chemically dissolved salts, silicates, and carbonates. The sediments were precipitated over the bottoms of the lakes, and the water being carried off into the atmosphere in the form of vapor as far as it entered, left behind the dissolved ingredients. These necessarily augmented in quantity, and ultimately the waters of the lakes became saturated with salts and carbonates, which were then deposited. The ocean was a closed lake of enormous magnitude, and they were thus brought to the conclusion that the saltness of the sea might have originated in very much the same way as had that of the Dead Sea. Lake Oroomiah, or the Great Salt Lake of Utah, and many others which possessed in common the characteristic of having no outlet. When the great envelope of vapor which surrounded the incandescent globe began to condense upon its cooling surface, the resulting waters, though containing, as Dr. Sterry Hunt supposed, acid gases, were destitute of saline ingredients. The process of salinification began with the first streams which entered the seas from the bordering uplands, and this process carried on throughout the long ages preceding the silurian period, brought the waters to a condition suited to sustain the life of forms of inhabitants representative of those which inhabited the ocean at the present day. These long ages might be supposed to include, not only the archæan and azoic periods, but that during which the first crust was in course of fomentation over the incandescent globe.

THE FORMATION OF COAL.—Nature is still making coal, though, unfortunately, not at a rate anything like fast enough to make up for the consumption of this product. The processes may be watched from beginning to end. For this purpose one must first go to a peat bed, which is simply an accumulation of the remains of plants that grew and decayed on the spot where they are now found. When the upper layer of this material is removed one finds peat with 52 to 66 per cent of carbon, and the deeper one goes the better in quality it gets. It may be cut in blocks with sharp spades, the water may be pressed from the blocks, and they may be stacked up, covered and dried and used for fuel. There is a certain kind of moss called "sphagnum," which in large part makes up the peat-producing vegetation. Its roots die out annually, but from the living top new roots are sent out each year. The workmen who dig peat understand that if this surface is destroyed the growth of the bed must stop; so commonly they remove the sod carefully, replacing it after they have taken out a stratum of peat. There is little doubt that if these beds of peat could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would take on all the characteristics of mineral coal. The substance of coal has been so compressed that the forms of the plants composing it cannot usually be seen. But when a piece of it is made so thin that it will transmit light, and is then subjected to a powerful microscope, its vegetable structure may readily be distinguished. Immediately under every separate seem of coal there is a stratum of what is known as fireclay. This stratum is always present and contains in great abundance the fossil impressions of roots and stems and twigs, showing that it was once the soil from which vegetation grew luxuriantly. It is common also to find fossil tree stems, lying mashed flat between the layers of black slate which form the roofs of coal mines as well as the impressions of the leaves, nuts and seeds which fell from these trees while they were living. In some beds of cannel coal whole trees have been found with roots, branches, leaves and seeds complete, and all converted into the same quality of coal as that by which they were surrounded. Geologists are of the opinion, that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions. Originally they were all bituminous, but during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter from bituminous to anthracite. Cannel coal is a variety of bituminous coal which burns with great freedom, the flame of it affording considerable light. It was called "candle coal" by the English people who first used it, as it often served as a substitute for candles. The name became corrupted to "cannel" and has since remained. It is more compact than ordinary bituminous coal and it can be wrought in a lathe and polished. A certain variety of it found in Yorkshire, England, is manufactured into a kind of jewelry known as "jet."

RELIABLE RECIPES.

BOILED HAM, MADEIRA SAUCE.—Select a ham of about twenty pounds, not too fat nor too lean; steep in cold water over night, and boil slowly for three hours; drain on a dish, take off the rind, sprinkle with granulated sugar, put in the oven with two glasses of Madeira wine, and glaze to a nice color, basting occasionally with the wine; trim the hock bone, ornament it with a fancifully made paper ruffle, place on a dish; pour Madeira sauce round the ham, and serve with more sauce in a sauce-bowl. Madeira sauce—Put a quart of Spanish sauce in a saucepan with a pinch of red pepper, a ladleful of tomato sauce, and a gill of Madeira wine; stir steadily, and briskly for ten minutes; then press through a napkin.—[German Culinary Art.

MUTTON BROTH.—The most famous broths of Scotland are those made of mutton, by the slow homely method of the cottage. The scrag end of neck of a well-fed, plump sheep is chosen. The flesh is carefully cut off the bones and all fat removed. The bones are covered with about a pint of water and the lean meat is put in a large soup pot, with half a turnip, an onion, half a carrot, a stalk of celery, all minced fine with a half cup of barley. Pour about three pints of cold water over these ingredients. Let the mixture come slowly to the boiling point and simmer at the back of the stove for two hours. At the end of this time, strain the water off the bones and add it to the soup. Add also a tablespoonful of flour, mixed with a tablespoonful of butter. Wet this with a little of the broth to prevent any possible lumping, then stir it in. Add two or three sprigs of parsley, minced fine, and let the soup simmer half an hour longer. This is a thick broth in which meat and vegetables are served, and for this reason it is called in some parts of Scotland "hotch potch."

ROAST BEEF.—The ribs and sirloin are nice for roasting, wipe the roast with a damp cloth; a rack with slats which fits in the dripping pan, can be procured at a hardware store, and meat is much nicer when laid on a rack than on the bottom of the pan; have the oven very hot when the roast is put in; in fifteen minutes pour a cupful of hot water into the pan, add a small spoonful of salt, baste well every fifteen minutes, keep the oven hot the first half hour, then lessen the heat, and let the meat cook slowly, turning it over when brown on one side; allow fifteen minutes for every pound of meat if you like it rare done, longer if well done—when done remove to a platter and set in a warming oven. Pour off all the grease you can, leaving all the brown substance for the gravy, add a little hot water; prepare one or two tablespoonfuls of flour wet with cold water, made smooth, set the dripping pan on top the hot stove when the gravy begins to boil, stir in the flour, not too much, or the gravy will get too thick; strain through a gravy strainer and it is ready to serve.

The Chinook Wind.

There is only one impression respecting the Chinook wind which I think it would be well to correct, and that is that it is a wind peculiar to this part of the world, writes a correspondent. It is only characteristic of this region in its greater prevalence and its more distinctly traceable and widespread effects. I might add that it also has a peculiar name here, but it is nothing more and nothing less than the west wind of the world—the west wind that Virgil so often refers to, the wind that Homer describes in the Odyssey as blowing soft from the ocean upon those fabled islands where winter is not, nor any burning summer heat. It is also noticed by Longfellow as descending upon the coast of Norway, and he and other writers of poetry and prose have often noted it in descriptions of New England. I was familiar with it during my early life in the Connecticut valley, and when I first felt it on the Columbia I recognized it as an old acquaintance.

Whence it comes or whither it goes is to a certain extent mysterious, but it belongs to no one quarter of the globe. It is more distinctive of this region, I believe, than of any other. It is many times more abundant and prevalent here than on the Atlantic coast or in the interior of this country. But I think I am not mistaken in saying that we are favored beyond many other parts only in having more of it. Sweeping in from the west in these latitudes, it gives Eastern Washington and Montana an earlier spring than Minnesota, and it is not exhausted entirely in crossing the continent, but touches the New England hills and valleys to unlock the rigors of winter still later there.—[Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

The carnival veil is the fad of the hour in veilture.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

SUDDEN WEATHER CHANGES cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

A first-class fellow—The freshman.

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

The Desert Burro Superseded.

A prospector now in Yuma, and who made the trip here from Durango, Col., with two horses, says that the time honored burro, whose ancestry is inseparably mixed up with Mexican history, is not as good an animal for desert travel as the ordinary mustang horse. It has always been considered that the burro had the advantage of the horse in his capacity for endurance on a slim diet. This, the gentleman states, is not so great as is generally considered, although he once had a burro who ate a pair of gum boots and a Navajo blanket one afternoon. This was done merely to show off and was not considered to be a nutritious meal even by the jackass himself, who was of French descent, and merely wished to put on style to humiliate a band of scrub mustang horses with whom he was forced to associate. The gentleman who has had experience with both classes of animals prefers horses to the slow burro and says that although the latter will live a day longer without food or water, yet the distance covered by the horse in a given time is so much in his favor as to render him the superior of the immobile burro.—Yuma (Arizona) Times.

Fairs of North China.

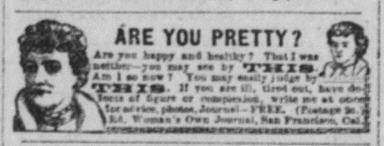
Northern China is the country of fairs. In any given district there is a constant succession of large gatherings at which it is not uncommon for as many as 10,000 persons to be congregated. The fairs are sometimes called the "poor man's market" for the great display of second hand clothing which the owners wish to dispose of.

At Techou and at another point on the Grand Canal there are annual fairs held from the beginning of the twelfth month to the fifteenth day of the same month, at which there is a great display of foreign goods, especially woolens, sold at cheaper rates than at other times. This is called the fair of the grain fleet, and is one of the products of the vicious system of grain taxes. About 400 vessels are annually employed for transporting the Shantung grain tax to Tungchow, near Peking, and upon their return these vessels bring large quantities of goods from Tientsin, which are sold at the fairs. While some of the fairs are held at times rigidly fixed and never varied most of them are wholly uncertain as to time.—North China Herald.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 30 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mexican Typhilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

ARE YOU PRETTY?



Are you happy and healthy? That I was neither—you may see by "THIS." Am I so now? You may easily judge by "THIS." If you are ill, tired out, have dozens of figure or complexion, write me at once for advice, photos, Journal—FREE. (Postage 2c.) Ed. Women's Own Journal, San Francisco, Cal.

BNU 9

A Gigantic Skeleton.

Workmen in clearing the right of way for an extension of the tram road for the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, near Colmesniel, Texas, dug up an immense beech log, under which was found a human skeleton, the bones of which were only partly decomposed. The skeleton was that of a man of gigantic frame, and the skull was cleft as if with a tomahawk. An Indian tomahawk and numerous flint arrow heads were found beside the skeleton. The spot where the discovery was made is six miles from Colmesniel, on the Trinity River, in the immediate vicinity where history says La Salle, the great explorer, was slain when, with a few of his followers, he was making his way back to the Illinois River. The bones and the relics have been carefully preserved, and a thorough investigation will be made to determine, if possible, whether the bones are those of some Indian warrior or possibly of one of La Salle's men.—Chicago Herald.

Few "Kid" Gloves are Made of Kid.

Kid gloves are not made of kid; in fact, few of them are. The cheap ones are not kid and neither are the dearest ones. Ladies' gloves that cost under a dollar and a half or two dollars a pair are all made of lamb skin. It is likely that gloves paid for at a higher price than that will be of kid, but the very best and most expensive kid gloves are made of the skins of young colts.—New York Sun.

The Deadly Cancer.

The hope is entertained that science may yet be able to subdue the "flaming and deadly cancer." Recent study of cancer may not only indicate that it is an organic growth, but almost certainly proves that it is liable to the attack of another parasite. Better acquaintance with the relations of these parasites may possibly bring the long sought method of arresting cancer.—Detroit Free Press.

A Word To American Housewives.

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market. It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

Marion Harland

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS

Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time *must* enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure them in this way, send direct to us, ordering *not less than Five Coins*, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered.

Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

HALL'S

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN **INTERNALLY**, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

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Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

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THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

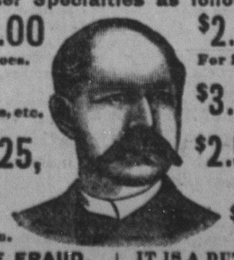
Testimonials sent free on application. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

Other Specialties as follows:

$4.00 & $5.00 Fine Sewed Shoes.
$3.50 Police, Farmers, etc.
$2.50, $2.25, $2.00 For Working Men.
$2.00 & $1.75 For Boys and Youths.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 & $2.00 For Ladies.
$1.75 Misses.



BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised, as thousands can testify. DO YOU WEAR THEM?

Exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Free to any one promising to buy W. L. Douglas Shoes when next purchasing. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 325 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BIG PROFITS—Agents wanted to sell the Six-Bladed Chopping Knife; sample & terms mailed 25c. Corbin & Kenyon, Owego, N.Y. GREAT SELLER.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 50c. stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. Write quick. RICHARD, Phila., Pa.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.

The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate without any amendment. It appropriates for army and navy pensions (including widows and minor children) $165,000,000 and about a million and a half dollars in addition for fees of examining surgeons clerk hire at pension agencies and some small items.

Mr. Gorman commented upon the magnitude of the pension appropriations and gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to appropriate $200,000,000 for pensions next session. There was a general expression of opinion in the discussion which took place that no material reduction could be effected except through a repeal or modification of some of the laws on the subject and that there was no probability of such a thing.

WEALTH DOES NOT COUNT.

Mr. Cleveland is to have a Cabinet of poor men. From the President down there is not a large private fortune in the Executive department, as far as its make-up is known. There is no Wanamaker, no Elkins, no Morton. There is not a man who has been engaged in schemes in the Washington lobby. It is an administration of business men and yet one of small private means. Every man named for the Cabinet so far makes a sacrifice in accepting his place. Except Mr. Smith, of Georgia, the last man mentioned with assurance, not one of them desired to be appointed, and every one accepted only at Mr. Cleveland's earnest request. For once the office is seeking the man, and we shall see a glorious and elevated business administration.

TWO STATES AT LAW.

Considerable excitement has been caused throughout the Eastern Pan Handle by a statement of the conditions of the suit brought by the state of Maryland against the state of West Virginia. Maryland sues to recover the entire territory lying between the north and south branch of the Potomac river. Six large counties, with a population of nearly 100,000, are involved, and in addition, if Maryland wins the suit, five other West Virginia counties will be cut off from the rest of the state. The matter is considered very grave by West Virginia lawyers and politicians. The state has appropriated a large amount of money to fight the case.

THE INDIANA HOUSE passed what is known as the "Pullman Tax" bill. The bill was written by Attorney General Smith, after a study of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States touching the questions involved. The authors of the bill say it will, if it becomes a law, put on the tax duplicate of Indiana $25,000,000 that has been escaping taxation. The bill provides for the taxation of sleeping car, telegraph, telephone, express, and merchant despatch companies on their capital stock. The yeas were 83, but one vote being cast against the bill. If such a law should be passed in Pennsylvania, it would produce a large sum and relieve the other overtaxed industries.

ERE another issue of the REPORTER reaches its readers the government of the United States will have passed into the hands of the Democrats—President, and both houses of congress. May it be to the best interests of the people.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTLER of Iowa, who has introduced a bill to modernize the dress of the goddess of liberty, is a native of Crawford county, Pa. He wishes that comely young woman to wear skirts reaching not quite as low as the knee.

THE HAWAIIAN treaty has been shelved by the senate and there will be no annexation under the Harrison administration. In the house anti-option received a backset.

—This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonre, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, it gives you all the home news.

EXTRA SESSION.

President Harrison on Saturday issued the usual call from the retiring President for an extra session of the senate to consider executive business, to meet on Saturday, March 4, immediately following the adjournment of this congress. This session generally lasts until the most important appointments of the new president are acted on, especially the cabinet and the leading foreign missions, as it is desirable as to the latter that their appointments shall be confirmed by the senate before the ministers leave the country.

JUDGE HEYDRICK REAPPOINTED.

Ex-Justice Christopher F. Heydrick, of Franklin, was appointed a justice of the state supreme court by Governor Pattison to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Chief Justice Paxson. Judge Heydrick was elevated to the supreme bench one year ago to succeed the late Judge Clark, and served until January last, when he gave way to Judge Dean, of Blair, by whom he was defeated for election. He will serve only until January 1 next unless renominated and elected.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE

A Session to Be Held at Some Place at Centre Hall.

At the Teachers' institute held at Spring Mills last week, it was decided upon that the next local teachers institute would be held at Centre Hall. The institutes will be composed of teachers in the district composed of Centre Hall, Potter, Harris, and Gregg, townships. The institutes held in the districts have been most successful in the past, and from the past record we can infer that the coming one will not be an exception. The REPORTER will advise further particulars.

The time appointed for holding the institute is March 17th and 18th, and the following persons were appointed to complete the arrangements:

Prof. Cresswell, president; R. D. Foreman, secretary; Committee on entertainment, Prof. Creswell, Miss Maggie Hanna, Wagner Geiss; com. on programme, John Heckman, John Keller, R. D. Foreman. Any further information can be had by addressing the secretary.

Netted About $30.

A sociable was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Keller, east of Centre Hall, on Tuesday evening, in the interests of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church, which netted about $30. Free transportation was provided for those who wished to attend from Centre Hall, and about one hundred took advantage of the opportunity afforded to take a sleigh ride and have an enjoyable time. The handsome and spacious Keller residence was thrown open to the large crowd of people who were out for a good time and they had it too. Games and entertainment of all kinds were indulged in during the evening, and not one but said that the sociable was a success, and an exception from the usual stiff formal ones usually held.

A Bad Sunday School Superintendent.

Sylvester T. Stephenson, principal of Stephenson's business college and superintendent of the Grace Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, Williamsport, has skipped out, leaving debts amounting to about $3,000, in sums ranging from $10 to 1,200. Many prominent business men, church members, both ladies and gentlemen, and Rev. Ellis Bell are his creditors, he owing the minister about $200. All the students in his business college are stuck for the tuition. Professor Stephenson's whereabouts are unknown.

Will Be Disappointed.

A large number of prospective worlds fair tourists will be disappointed in the expectation of the manner in which they will go to Chicago and the manner in which they will live when they get there when it is known that the Pullman Palace Car Company has decided not to charter any of its cars for use during the continuance of the big show, and also that the railroad companies could not furnish track room for them.

Many persons had contemplated chartering Pullmans, going to Chicago in them and living in them during their visit to the big show, but the action of the Pullman company will nail down the coffin lid of their hopes.

Clearance Train.

The Pennsylvania clearance train with its aparatus, went over the railroad from Montandon to Bellefonte yesterday. The train makes a trip once each year over every part of the Pennsylvania system, and during the past week has been running over this division. The car with apparatus presents an unusual appearance, and the apparatus is designed for the purpose of taking note of all inequalities of track, height and width of bridges, tunnels, etc.

Announcement.

Preaching in the Lutheran church in Georges Valley next Sunday at 10 a. m. W. E. FISCHER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned 2½ miles south west of Spring Mills, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 16,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 heavy draft mare, will be 6 years old this spring, 1 young horse will be 3 years old this spring, 2 cows, 5 head of young cattle, 1 Hench cultivator, 1 plow, 1 harrow, threshing machine, shaker, horse power and strap, a lot of cow chains, lot of horse gears, collars and bridles.

FRED ZETTLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF the subscriber at Farmers Mills, Gregg township, March 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property:

4 head horses, 2 good horses rising 4 years old, 1 mare 4 years old, with foal, 1 mare 14 years old, 3 2-year old colts, 2 milk cows, 1 heifer which will soon be fresh, 3 head young cattle, 12 head sheep, 1 Southdown buck, 2 broad tired wagons, 1 Johnston binder, 1 spring harrow, plows, cultivators, double trees and single trees, Centre Hall corn planter, corn scraper, cutting box, sled, 2 set hay ladders, hay fork, horse gears, collars, bridles, halters, 1 set single harness, lot of bee boxes, 1 corner cupboard, churn, table, and other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM GOODHART.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21,

1 yearling colt, 1 3-year old horse, 1 4-year old horse, 2 breed mares 7 years old, 1 span of mules, 9 head of good cows will be fresh by time of sale, 2 head of young cattle, 16 head of good sheep, 5 shoats, 4 pigs, 1 breed sow, 1 seed hog, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 2 2-horse cultivators, 2 Keystone plows, 2 camel back plows, 1 spring harrow, 2 drag harrows, 1 corn planter, a lot of cultivators, 1 fanning mill, threshing machine and shaker, 1 6-horse separater, 1 cutting bench, 1 grain drill, 1 Royal self-rake reaper, 1 set of hay ladders, 1 set of breeching, 2 set of front gears, collars and bridles, flynets, rakes and forks, single trees, double trees, 1 O. K. creamery No. 2, 1 dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. S. HETTINGER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned, 2¼ miles south-west of Spring Mills,

THURSDAY, MARCH 30,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 4-year old colt, 1 2-year old colt, 1 2-year old colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, fresh at time of sale, 5 head of young cattle, 10 sheep, 2 breed sows, 1 boar, 11 shoats, 1 new Deering self-rake machine, Piano mower, fanning mill, hay rake, harpoon, rope and pulleys, 2 cultivators, large and small, 2 harrows, 1 plow, corn planter, 2 2-horse wagons with ladders, spring wagon, road cart, bob sled, wood work of log sled, 5 or 6 hundred feet of ash plank, 1½ inches, a lot of oak scantling 3x4, cow chains, forks, horse gears, collars, flynets, bridles, single harness, check lines, single and double trees, corner cupboard, table, writing desk, chairs, rocker, sink, cradle, wood box, a lot of good carpet, benches, tubs, buckets, iron kettle, meat vessels, stove pipe, creamery cans, apple butter by the gallon, a lot of seed potatoes, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known. MRS. J. HANNA.

SAMUEL LEITZELL, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale at his residence at Old Fort, on

MARCH 23, 1893.

the following articles viz:

1 cow, will be fresh by time of sale, 6 head of horses, 1 good black mare heavy with foal, 1 5-year old horse, roan, Clydesdale and English draft, weight 1200 lbs., 1 4-year old horse, Clydesdale and English draft 1400 lbs., 1 bay mare, 4 year old, Clydesdale and English draft, 1200 lbs., 2 fine 3 year old mares, Clydesdale, 10 head of fine sheep, 9 ewes and 1 weather, 1 Champion binder, in good condition, 1 Champion mower in good condition, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 square spike tooth harrow, 1 good horse rake, 1 Centre Hall threshing machin, shaker, power and strap, all in good condition, 1 Utica wheel riding cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 1 corn scraper, 1 Centre Hall corn planter new, 1 road wagon, 3 in. tire, 1 set wagon ladders, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 plantation wagon with ladders, 2 top buggies, 1 road cart 3 tons good timothy hay, 1 Centre Hall bob sled, new, 1 good sausage chopper, 2 Prince plows, 1 steel beam plow, 2 sets tug harness, 1 set double harness, and other farm gears, forks, single and double trees, scoop shovel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by

J. H. ODENKIRK.

PUBLIC SALE.—3 MILES EAST OF CENTRE Hall, at the residence of D. C. Keller, on

MARCH 17, 1893,

5 good horses, 1 stallion, 1 1-year old colt, 4 cows, 1 Durham bull, 18 head of thoroughbred Hampshiredown and Shropshier ewes, 2 good breed sows, about 18 shoats and pigs, 2 2-horse wagons one is a Milburn hollow steel tubular axle, as good as new, 1 road wagon, 1 good top buggy, 1 platform springwagon, 1 good road cart, 1 good bob sled, 1 cutter, 1 good plank sled, 1 pair hay ladders, 1 long double ladder, Hoosier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, Centre Hall corn planter, 2-horse Buckeye cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 good corn scraper, 3 plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, 2 flat harrows, 1 1-horse land roller horse rake, 1 reaper and mower combined, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, harpoon and pulleys, and rope, 1 gum machine strap as good as new, hay knife, 2 grain cradles, 1 scythe, 2 work benches, 4 set tug harness, 2 set plow harness, 2 set single harness, 4 set flynets, 1 saddle and bridle, collars, bridles, lines, double trees and single trees, spreads, log chains, butt chains, 1 histing jack, 2 cross-cut saws, grubbing hoes, a pick, digging iron, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove 1 sofa, iron kettle, bedsteads, tables, chairs, crocks, dishes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

D. H. RHULE, Auc't. D. C. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned about 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 28,

the following articles:

4 work horses, 1 span mules, 1 mare with al, 8 milk cows some of which will be fresh by time of sale 1 bull, 5 head of young cattle, 23 head of sheep, 2 breed sows with pig, 1 Chester-white seed hog, 12 head of shoats, 1 4-horse wagon, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 1-horse spring wagon, 1 open buggy, 1 hand wagon, 1 bob sled, 1 long sled 1 log sled, 1 sleigh, 1 Osborne binder, good as new, 1 Johnston self rake, 1 Champion mower hay rake, Keeler grain drill, 1 Albright cultivator, 1 Johnson corn sheller, 1 hand corn sheller, 1 threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill, 1 land roller, 3 Keystone plows, 1 Universal plow, 2 Perry spring harrows, 2 drag harrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, 2 shovel plows, 2 Centre Hall corn planters, 1 corn scraper, 1 double harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, 1 long handle hay fork, double trees and single trees, spreads, two 3-horse eveners, 2 sets tug harness, 2 set front gears, 1 set double harness, collars and bridles, 2 set check lines, plow lines, 1 team saddle, lead reins, housings, 4 set flynets, 2 log chains, 1 cable chain, 4 set butt chains, cow chains, 1 wheel barrow, 1 grubbing hoe, 3 digging iron, 1 grind stone, 1 dinner bell, rakes and forks, 1 straw knife 2 grain cradles, 1 brush scythe, 1 barrel with cider vinegar, 3 stone hammers, 2 cross cut saws, 2 ice tongs, 1 meat stand, 1 ash tub, 1 iron kettle, 1 dining table, 1 sink, 1 dozen chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 cook stove, 1 room stove 1 worst grinder, a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

WM. GOHEEN, Auc't. WM. SHOLL.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale at the residence of B. H. Arney, 1¾ miles east of Centre Hall, Pa.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 1893,

as follows:

3 head of horses, 2 of them good leaders, 1 4-year old mare, 4 milk cows, 1 a Jersey, all will be fresh at time of sale, 10 head of young cattle, 3 1-year old Shorthorn bulls, 1 of them bought in Licking county, Ohio, last April. He is Bates blood and registered, the other two sired by registered bull, weighing 1942 lbs., at 3 years old and Rose of Sharon stock; also 2 2-year old heifers with calf and 2 yearling heifers, all thorough bred Shorthorns, 2 Jersey heifers and 1 Holstein heifer to drop calves in May, 16 head of sheep 12 head of hogs, 3 Chester white sows to farrow in April, 3 Chester white boars 16 month old and 6 good shoats, 1 all steel Deering binder good as new, 1 Champion combined mainline, self rake and dropper attachment, 1 triple-geared horse power machine, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill Millheim cultivator, 1 1-horse cultivator, 1 improved princess plow, 1 Roland chill plow, 1 spring tooth harrow, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 Hoozier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, 1 corn scraper, 1 cutting box, shovels, forks, double and single trees, 1 2-horse evener, 1 grubbing hoe, stone hammer, barley forks, steel yards, will weigh from 1 to 400 pounds, cow chains, 1 bushel measure ½ bushel measure, hay by the ton, 1 new 2 horse wagon, 1 2-seated cutter, 1 2-seated spring wagon, 1 set heavy tug harness, set single driving harness, 3 hair collars, 4 heavy flynets, 1 light buggy net check lines, plow lines, bridles, plow gears, lead reins, 1 set single driving harness, string good bells, riding bridle and saddle, dinner bell, seed corn, seed potatoes, 1 very fine buffalo robe, well lined, 1 Victor fire proof safe, 1 parlor heater No. 12, 2 wood stoves, 18-day clock, 1 cherry table, ½ dozen chairs, 1 rocker 2 cottage bedsteads, 1 seat bench, chopping machine, 1 sausage stuffer, hand corn sheller.

Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock sharp. Terms. Five dollars and under to be paid cash. All amounts over five dollars a credit of 10 months will be given. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all sums over five dollars when paid cash on day of sale. B. H. ARNEY.

WM. GOHEEN, Auctioneer.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $6 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

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Harrisburg, Pa.

jan12

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

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Price 5c. a copy.	By mail,	$2 a year
Daily, by mail,	-	$6 a year
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THE SUN,
New York.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT,
Centre Hall, Pa.

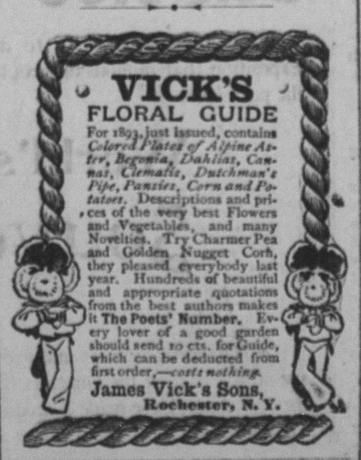
Jan. 28, 1893. feb2-3t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL Board of Potter Township School District will receive bids for the building of a one room school building, in the village of Centre Hill, for the next fifteen days. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

mar1-2t W. M. GROVE, Sec'y.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.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FLORAL GUIDE
For 1893, just issued, contains Colored Plates of Alpine Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes. Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poets' Number. Every lover of a good garden should send 10 cts. for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—costs nothing.
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FOR 1893

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett
will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner
will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant
will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic
will contribute a political novelette of great power, entitled "The Copperheads."

By the Author of "Jerry."
Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.
Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations
of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - $6.00

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cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years European Hospital and 20 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their fatal books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and benefactors swindle. Warn us in time friend so young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

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See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

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Corn,

Potatoes and Wheat grow best when planted with

$20.00 Phosphate.

This is acknowledged by all who have tried it.

Send for new Price List.

YORK Chemical Works, YORK, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Adm'r.

feb2-6t Centre Hall, Pa

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This Remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine. P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabita nt of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as his year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the statt. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country, to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands 3

Centre county is out of debt and the state being so nearly out that two or three years hence there will be no state debt, the citizens can look forward to very light taxation in the near future if there is no undue extravagance in the management of our county and state affairs.

This is an encouraging outlook. The revenues to carry on the state government can be derived entirely from a tax on corporations, which enjoy franchises that make them wealthy, while the licenses and other taxes from local sources, instead of going to the state treasury, can be applied to road and school purposes, lessening those taxes also. Really, a millenium in our tax burdens seems near at hand.

APPLICATION was made in the Blair county courts for the appointment of three receivers to take charge of and manage the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern Railway pending the proceedings to determine whether the railroad franchise belonged to James Kerr, clerk of the National House of Representatives, or Samuel P. Langdon, of Philadelphia. The court has the decree under advisement.

Squibs Too Small for Heads.

—Everybody is wondering what March is going to be like—a lion or a lamb.

—You couldn't see much bare soil in this valley in the past ten weeks; always a covering of ice or snow.

—Bellefonte has closed its bargain with Fred Reynolds for a loan of $100,000 at 4 per ct. interest.

—Two of the happiest men just now are lawyer John Kline and banker J. L. Kurtz, and may their happiness never be clouded.

—Bellefonte will have quite a fair representation at the inauguration on Saturday; we do not hear of any going from this section.

—Spring Mills has a man who is always tite and ever sober; it is Tite Gramley.

Centre county candidates are skipping around already for a place on the autumn ticket; good men are out, and this makes a strong Democratic ticket certain; we hope every one now out, as well as those who may yet come out, will find their names among the lucky ones.

Mr. Springer, from the committee on ways and means, reported to the house, with the recommendation that it pass, the bill placing tin and tin ores on the free list.

The pope bade a courteous farewell to the pilgrims from England. His holiness said that he hoped soon to see England once more a Catholic country.

A New Game Bill.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature making it a misdemeanor to kill any bird except while on the wing. That would be a great boon for the birds with the average sportsman.

Death of Adam Hess.

Mr. Adam Hess, an old resident of Boalsburg, died on Saturday last, aged about sixty-seven years. He was a useful and much respected citizen, and a brother of Mrs. H. Y. Stitzer, of Bellefonte.

The fence bill was defeated in the senate yesterday, yeas 13, nays 23.

—Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

Entitled to Confidence.

Mr. J. D. Murray, Druggist, should have the confidence of this community; his calling is one of responsibility: very often precious lives are entrusted to his care; taking the agency for selling the celebrated Red Flag Oil should be a guarantee, it will do all that is claimed for it, and no remedy excels it for the quick cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, and all bodily pain. Price 25 cents.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

—If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

Mother's Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

A Plant Complete.

Salona now has a plant complete for a cheese factory. There are forty stockholders, at $100 per share. The plant has been purchased by the same party who was in our town to have a plant put in here.

Try It.

Someone who has tried it says a gargle of salt water as hot as can be used is one of the best, as it is one of the simplest, home remedies for sore throat. That persisted in, with a cathartic medicine to clear the system, will cure almost any sore throat that is not diptheritic.

It Is a Good Thing.

I say this for Pan-Tina: I have been in the drug business many years, and this is one of the most successful Cough remedies I have sold. A case in point, a neighbor, Dr. L. H. Nicodemus, had a chronic Cough of years' standing, which no medicine would [illegible] I recommended Pan-Tina, and its effe[illegible] magical. It is a good thing. J. ROSS [illegible]ER, Altoona, Pa.

Pan-Tina is sold at [illegible] and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

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TRADE-MARK
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
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SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
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All goods guaranteed.

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ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

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The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

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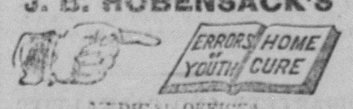

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

Stay Home and Freeze

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

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So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

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That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

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All grades of Chop.

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Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

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Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.
The Great Salt Lake.
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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

CAUTION—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

The best thing to relieve a suffering horse, cow, sheep, or hog is Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder. Full directions with each package. Price 25 cents per package of 1 lb., full weight.

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.30 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.50 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.35 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10,15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4,55 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.53 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 00	5 40		Montandon	9 20	4 55	
2 08	6 13		Lewisburg	9 00	4 47	
2 17	6 23		Biehl	8 52	4 39	
2 22	6 28		Vicksburg	8 47	4 35	
2 31	6 38		Mifflinburg	8 38	4 27	
2 43	6 50		Millmont	8 25	4 15	
2 51	6 58		Glen Iron	8 17	4 07	
3 39	7 27		Paddy Mountain	7 48	3 40	
3 30	7 38		Coburn	7 38	3 30	
37	7 43		Zerby	7 30	3 28	
3 47	7 55		Rising Spring	7 21	3 14	
4 53	8 02		Penn Cave	7 14	3 07	
1 01	8 09		Centre Hall	7 06	3 00	
4 07	8 16		Gregg	7 00	2 54	
4 13	8 23		Linden Hall	6 52	2 47	
4 18	8 28		Oak Hall	6 47	2 42	
4 22	8 32		Lemont	6 43	2 27	
1 27	8 37		Dale Summit	6 38	2 33	
4 37	8 47		Pleasant Gap	6 28	2 23	
4 37	8 50		Axemann	6 25	2 20	
4 40	8 55		Bellefonte	6 20	2 15	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m 10 23 a m, 5 02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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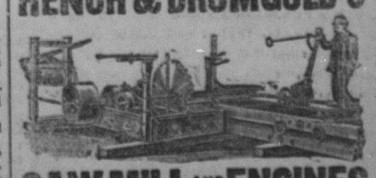

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THE NEWS.

George Heintz was crushed to death in a hog-scraper vat in Buffalo.——Wm. T. Redfern and J. Ira Ditzell, while shoveling snow from the roof of the new opera house, in Elizabeth, N. J., fell to the street, being carried down by an avalanche of snow. Redfern was instantly killed, but Ditzel was only slightly injured.——The entire plant of the J. N. Roberts Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of baskets and veneering, at Poplar Bluffs, Mo., was burned. The loss is placed at $40,000, with small insurance.——Charles Wilson Rowe was convicted in the United States Court, in Philadelphia, of using the mails for the purpose of defrauding and of conspiracy. Sentence was deferred. Rowe's scheme was very comprehensive, and he succeeded in swindling lumbermen throughout the Northwest of thousands of dollars.——The annual session of the Great Council of Improved Order of the Red Men was held in the Masonic Temple, in Trenton, N. J.——A verdict of temporary insanity was rendered by the coroner's jury in Philadelphia, in the case of Robert J. Chapman, of the Chapman Decorative Company, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.——Max Reese, a general merchandise dealer, of Shenandoah, Pa., was found guilty before Judge Butler in the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, of the charge of using the mails in carrying on a scheme to defraud.——A three-year-old daughter of William Grubb, who lives near Sharpsburg, was boiled to death in a kettle of hot milk.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, received the formal resignation of Chief Justice Paxton. It was accepted and ordered filed in the State Department. There is no hint as to his successor, but the name of Judge Heydrick is mentioned.——Hugh McD. Henry was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.——A bitter struggle between the Evansville (Ind.) Foundry Association, Indiana Stove Works, Kiechle Brentano & Obendorfer and Kahn, Myerhoff & Co., and their moulders, some three hundred in number, has been inaugurated.——A fire broke out in the headquarters of the Whiskey Trust in Peoria, which occasioned only a small loss. The fire caught from a defective flue in the upper story, near the roof, which was partially consumed.——During the storm, Engineer McMannis, of the steam-tug Sea King, towing barges from Philadelphia for Boston, was washed overboard.——Although Governor McKinley is bankrupt by the Walker failure, he says he will not resign the governorship.——Four painters were seriously hurt by a fall of scaffolding in a railroad depot in Boston.——Three persons were killed and twelve injured in a wreck on the West Shore Railroad near Palmyra, N. Y.——George W. Lichtenthaler, the noted conchologist and marine botanist, died in San Francisco.

Frank Holland was hanged for murder in Brazoria, Texas.——Robert J. Chapman, Chairman of the Chapman Decorative Company, limited, committed suicide in the company's store, in Philadelphia, by shooting himself in the head.——Capt. Gilbert Williams, of the Mallory line, died in New York. Captain Williams was born at Essex, Ct., fifty-six years ago. He had been employed by the Mallory line for about fifteen years, lately commanding the steamer State of Texas.——Rev. Jesse Albert Lock, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of New York, has gone over to the Catholic Church.——John F. Miller, aged twenty-three years, the bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Columbia, Pa., who last June absconded, leaving a shortage of over $8,000, and who surrendered himself and pleaded guilty, after making a tour of the world, with detectives at his heels, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary by Judge Butler in the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia.——The Beaupre Mercantile Company, composed of Beaupre, Keogh & Davis, and one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of St. Paul, assigned.——Lemsom & Co., hardware dealers in Chicago, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assets and liabilities are, each, estimated at $40,000.——While John Haley and Daniel O'Leary were drinking together at the house of the latter, in Philadelphia, an old quarrel was renewed between them, and in the fight that followed Haley stabbed O'Leary to death. Haley was arrested.

At Newcastle, Ind., Mrs. Rhoda Shortridge was arrested, charged with the murder of her husband, and Joseph Tullis was arrested at Richmond, charged with being her accomplice. William Shortridge died last November. Ugly rumors have prevailed ever since, and his remains were exhumed for examination. Arsenic was found in large quantities, hence the arrest.——John G. Owens, a well-known scientist of Lewisburg, Pa., died recently of yellow fever in Honduras while making excavations for Harvard University and collecting exhibits for the archæological exhibit at the World's Fair.——Lewis Lewis and Henry Jackson, both negroes, will be hanged on the same scaffold in Macon some time next month. Lewis is a wife murderer, and Jackson shot another negro whom he suspected of undue intimacy with his (Jackson's) wife. The Supreme Court has just refused a new trial in both cases.——Watson Weller and Joan Daniels were killed, and Fireman McCord and Flagman Davis severely injured, in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley road, near Phœnixville, Pa.——An unknown man committed suicide in a gun store in Anniston, Ala.——A special session of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Association opened in Chicago.

KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

A Young Man in Brooklyn Made Insane, and Then Dies of Apoplexy.

William F. Lewis, 24 years old, died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. The cause assigned by Dr. Miller was apoplexy, due to excessive indulgence in cigarettes. Lewis was brought to his home by three young men, who claimed they had found him wandering about the streets.

Half an hour after he became violently delirious and a large quantity of dark-colored liquid was expelled from the stomach. The patient sank into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. Lewis was so passionately fond of cigarettes that when he could not secure the seductive weed at once he rolled tea leaves into a paper cylinder and smoked them.

BOUND BY A BLIZZARD.

Many States Feel the Effect of the Storm.

New York Has a Foot and A-Half of Snow.

Between a fall of 18 inches of snow and a blizzard that has frozen it into solid masses New York is suffering from an embargo on street traffic that has only been surpassed by the noted storm of March, 1888.

Numbers of vessels in the bay have been damaged and minor marine disasters are constantly being reported.

Broadway, of course, is clear of snow, but the avenues of heavy traffic like West, Washington, Hudson, East Grand, Gorek streets and avenues One, A, B, C and D are almost impassable. This bars trucking along the water-front on both sides of the city, and shipping industries are at a standstill. It will take at least three days for Commissioner Brennan's street cleaning department, with its thousands of men and hundreds of carts, to clean up the snow and restore the streets to their normal condition.

From interior points reports come in of blizzard-bound towns and roads made impassible by the storm. The northern telegraph services is still demoralized.

THE OHIO RAGING.

CINCINNATI, O.—The river has assumed a threatening aspect. It continued to rise during Saturday night and all of Sunday. The flood has now created real alarm. Trade and traffic is interfered with. Newport is already suffering in the lower streets. Mill creek is flooded to almost the top of the banks and the water has crept into some cellars on the upper sides of Front street.

The Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio trains were the only ones running into the Grand Central Depot. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern does not come in farther than Eighth street. The Cincinnati Southern is making its depot at McLean avenue, and the Ohio and Mississippi at Mill street. The Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio trains are running like boats, through a foot of water at the foot of Smith, Mound and other streets. The switchmen, clad in rubber boots, are working the switches with the water up to their knees. The depot master at the Grand Central Depot said: "No trains can come into the depot at a stage of 55 feet in the river. At 55 feet the water will cover the lower end of the platform, but it will take a foot or two more to bring it up to the gates."

The general opinion was expressed by river-men that the water will reach a stage of 56 feet. The indications above are still favorable to a rise, while the Southern streams are still full.

BETHLEHEM'S BLIZZARD.

Bethlehem, Pa.—The hurricane drifted country roads, and it will take a week to open them. The Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad is snow-bound near Chapmansville, and no trains are run. A funeral cortege from Bethlehem to Nazareth got snow-bound three miles from town, and a relief party of 100 farmers with shovels and teams rescued them. The storm is the worst for 50 years.

At Easton, Pa., a heavy fall of snow was followed by a tremendous blow all over this section. The blizzard came up with remarkable suddenness, catching many people on the streets. They were almost prostrated by the severity of the gusts.

The snow blew so thick it was almost impossible to see arc lights a square distant.

BLOWN FROM A BRIDGE.

Paterson, N. J.—While John Tripp and William Dorrian, of Hawthorne, were returning home from Paterson at about 11 o'clock and were crossing the Erie Railroad bridge, over the Passaic River, a terrific gale of wind struck them. Tripp was blown from the bridge into the river. Dorrian jumped into the stream to save his companion, but could not find him. Tripp's body has not yet been recovered. The gale that struck the men was the heaviest experienced here for a long time.

HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

Huntington, W. Va.—The Ohio River is now higher than any time since the disastrous flood of 1888. The wind is blowing a fearful gale, and the waves are 10 to 20 feet high. There has been much damage to wharf boats and other floating properties. Towns adjacent to Huntington, not so highly located, are suffering very much. Houses have been upset and washed away at Ceredo.

SECRETARY FOSTER RESIGNS

Exchange of Pleasant Letters Between Him and the President.

The official correspondence in regard to the resignation of Secretary of State Foster is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. usry 21, 1893.

To the President:

I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of state, to take effect on the 23d instant, to enable me to enter upon the duties of agent of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration, to convene at Paris, to which post you have heretofore appointed me. In thus dissolving the relations which have so intimately associated me with you, I beg in a manifest, most sincere and hearty manner my appreciation of the confidence you have reposed in me, and to wish for you a long life of continuous usefulness and honors.

[signed.] JOHN W. FOSTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 23, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State.

I have your letter of the 21st instant tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of state, to take effect this date. I am sorry that circumstances will not permit you to remain in the discharge of the duties of your office until the expiration of my term; but I recognize the fact that as agent of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration you can render a superior public service. I, therefore, accept your resignation; and doing so it gives me great pleasure to testify to the high and successful character of your work in the State Department. Your term has been short, but it has connected your name with some great diplomatic events. Our personal and official relations have been of the most gratifying and satisfactory character, and you will carry with you my high regard and my most affectionate wishes. Most sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Assistant Secretary Wharton will be acting secretary of state until the end of Mr. Harrison's term.

DEATH UNDER A HUGH ROCK.

Crashed Down a Mountain Side Upon a Workmen's Cabin.

A large rock on the mountain side at Keeney's Creek, W. Va., broke loose and crashed through a shanty, killing four men and injuring eight others.

The men were Italian laborers employed in the construction of a short line of Railroad from Nuttallburg, on the Chesapeake & Ohio, and running nine miles up the creek.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

47TH DAY.—In the Senate the proposition for a site for a new government printing office in Washington occupied over two hours of the session. A number of propositions in regard to it were voted down, and no decision at all was made. Another "site" question—that as to the custom house—was also discussed at much length, and the result was that an appropriation of $803,000 in addition to the former one of $1,400,000 to pay for the site was made. Another subject which gave rise to a rather heated discussion was one in reference to the expenses of the soldiers' homes.

48TH DAY.—In the Senate Washington's farewell address was read by Mr. Madderson. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole was agreed to. The bill was then passed. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was called up and agreed to. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up but, without any action upon it, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors was opened adjourned.

49TH DAY.—In less than one hour, the Diplomatic and Consular and the Military Academy bills was read, considered and passed, and then the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which appropriates $28,000 000, was taken and considered up to the time of adjourment. all the bills that were reported from the committee having been agreed to except as to a few reserved for discussion.

50TH DAY.—In the Senate, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and a substitute for thirty-five clerks to senators, not chairman of committees, at $1,265 a year, was agreed to.——The House amendment to abolish the Utah Commission, and assign its duties to the governor, chief justice and secretary, was stricken out.——An amendment requiring territorial offices to be filled by bonafide residents was ruled out of order.——An amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission was adopted.——Senator Frye, chairman of the Commerce Committee, introduced a copy of the Curtis bill, reported favorably to the House, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix and limit the compensation of collectors and surveyors of customs.——Mr. McPherson introduced a resolution directing the Finance Committee to ascertain during the recess of Congress the effect of the tariff laws upon imports, and upon the growth, development and prices of agricultural and manufacturing articles at home and abroad, and upon wages.

House.

49TH DAY.—The House Judiciary Committee reported favorably the Hopkins resolution inquiring of the Attorney General why he had not prosecuted the Sugar Trust.——The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably the Senate bill to establish companies of the hospital corps, United States Army. The bill was recommended by the Secretary of War, the major general commanding the army and the surgeon general.——Senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the Immigration and Contract labor laws went to the calendar.——The House passed the Postoffice bill after eliminating the provision for special fast mail facilities from Springfield to New Orleans.——The balance of the day and night was spent in filibustering against the Carey-Cupler bill.

50TH DAY.—Mr. Henderson moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Mr. Hatch antagonized the motion with the Anti-option bill, but Mr. Henderson's motion was successful, and consideration of the Postoffice bill was resumed. The bill was reported to the House and passed. Mr. Peel then claimed recognition in behalf of the Indian Appropriation bill and Mr. Hatch for the Anti-option bill. Mr. Peel was recognized, and carried his motion. So the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill and the speaker called Mr. Hatch to the Chair as presiding officer. After three hours' debate on the bill the House adjourned.

51ST DAY.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration when the House adjourned. The incident of the day was the ovation tendered to the next secretary of the navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama. He was warmly greeted, and, without regard to party, his colleagues vied with each other in doing him honor.

52ND DAY.—In the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was referred to the committee of the whole.——The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, and a number of amendments acted on.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

LEW WALLACE'S next novel is due in May.

JUSTICE HARLAN is receiving social honors in London. The Behring Sea arbitration court meets in Paris Feb. 23, and will then sojourn for one month.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected President in 1825 by the House of Representatives because he received the support of the Clay men there and when Adams became President he made Clay Secretary of State. But Clay did not become President.

THOUGH Edison may be worth $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, he does not own his share of the great properties which his genius has induced others to create. It was electricity, not finance he was studying when he perfected the magical appliances that have made him unique among inventors. But it has cost $1,000,000 more or less to keep trespassers off his preserves. Now he is after the magnetic iron that is found in great quantities in the Jersey Mountains.

A BOOK which promises to be of much value to students of the Bible is now in the Cambridge University Press. It is a collection of popular articles on the history and archæology of the Bible, and it is to be called "The Cambridge Companion to the Bible." The various articles have been written by distinguished scholars, whose aim has been to incorporate the latest results, both of criticism and exploration, to show how the component material of the text was gathered together; to explain the relation of the several books to one another, and to continuous narrative of the religious history of Israel. When bound up as supplement to the Reference Bible the whole will constitute "The Cambridge Teacher's Bible." The work will include a glossary of Bible words, a concordance, and an entirely new set of maps.

THEY say that when Archbishop Ireland visited the Pope to tell the American side of the American school question he transgressed the usual ceremonials of addressing him in a way that astonished his Holiness, a potentate before whom Germany's war lord had dropped his helmet and stood speechless. It seems that Ire and started in with his remarks at the conventional distance from the throne, but that, warming to his subject, he got nearer the pontiff until finally he was laying down the gospel right under the papal nose. When he was through he picked up the pieces he had scattered around and left in good democratic fashion. Finally, after meditation, his Holiness recovered from this Minnesota blizzard of get-there eloquence and said: "That man is a revelation to me. He brings a breath of new life with him. Such courage, simplicity, force—surely great good shall come out of the West."

NEW YORK paid tribute to Phillips Brooks in a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall. The speakers were the Rev. Drs. Greer, Episcopalian; Lyman Abbott, Congregational, Hastings, Presbyterian; J. R. Day, Methodist; Rabbi Gottheil, Jewish and Joseph H. Choate, representing the citizens of New York.

MET A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The Victims of a Railroad Wreck at Philadelphia.

An Express From Washington Runs Into a Local Train.

The Southern express on the Pennsylvania, which left Broad-Street Station, Philadelphia at 10:20 the other morning, collided with the Morton (Pa.) accommodation train near South-Street Station, West Philadelphia. Three cars of the accommodation train were wrecked.

A rumor gained wide circulation that the special train bearing President Harrison from Washington to New York was one of the trains in collision. This, however, was untrue. The President's special passed through for New York about on schedule time.

The accommodation train was crossing a switch to pull into South-Street Station. All the cars but the last one had crossed when the Southern express came rushing down the track and struck the local passenger car that was upon the switch full in the middle. The express was made up entirely of heavy Pullmans, and the light passenger car was hurled 50 feet from the track, broken and smashed by the terrible force of the blow.

The express train escaped injury and the engineer immediately stopped his train. The crash of the colliding trains and the screams and shrieks of the unfortunate people pinned down beneath the broken timbers of the wrecked car speedily attracted an excited crowd to the scene.

The Twenty-first District Police Station is but a few squares from the place where the accident occurred, and a squad of officers were soon on the scene and the work of extricating the injured passengers was soon accomplished.

The killed and injured were confined to the third car of the accommodation and it was completely wrecked. Four persons were killed and 10 injured. Of the injured none is dangerously hurt.

Rev. James Walker, one of the victims of the disaster, was the rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rockdale, Delaware county, near Lenni Station, where he had been located for a dozen years past. He was 55 years of age, and was well and favorably known by the clergymen of the diocese.

Mr. Walker and his wife occupied a seat in the centre of the passenger coach on the side where the collision occurred, with Mr. Walker occupying the seat next to the window, and when the train came he was instantly killed by a silver from the side of the car striking him in the second, dismembowelling him. Mrs. Walker was thrown from her seat by the collision and dashed against the rails of the seat on the opposite side of the car, and received a severe scalp-wound. It was also stated at the University Hospital, to which institution she was removed, that Mrs. Walker had also sustained internal injuries.

Edward L. Mintzer, Jr., who was instantly killed, was about 45 years of age. The death of Mr. Mintzer was outright, his head being actually severed from his body.

Mrs. Mintzer, who was sitting by his side in the car, was also instantly killed, also being decapitated.

Miss Maria R. Reeves, of Media, the fourth victim, was taken out of the wreck alive and placed tenderly in an ambulance connected with the University Hospital, but she died before reaching that institution.

The train having the Presidential party was delayed only a short time a short distance below the scene of the wreck, and it then proceeded to New York. Those on board were no doubt unaware of the terrible slaughter of human life caused by the train which had preceded them from Washington.

Little Edward Mintzer, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mintzer, who were decapitated and instantly killed, told at the University Hospital, where he was taken after the collision, how he escaped unharmed.

"Mamma and I were sitting side by side in the seat and I was talking to her. She had a book, but she was not reading. It was lying in her lap. And then, all at once, the locomotive come in through the window. And—wasn't it nice? I was not hurt a bit. I found myself lying right out on the ground and mamma and papa were now here to be seen. I don't know where they are now, but I guess they'll be here pretty soon."

The child was not informed of the awful fate of his parents, of which, happily, he had no suspicion.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A BIG iron bridge on the Georgia Pacific Railroad at Grenada, Miss., was wrecked by a flood.

SMALL-POX is becoming epidemic in China and Japan. In Kobe during fourteen days, there were 340 cases and 149 deaths from the disease.

THE Sulphite Pulp mill, owned by the Richards Paper Company, in South Gardiner, Maine, was burned. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $180,000.

A NUMBER of Japanese fishing boats, whose crews numbered 400 persons, are believed to have been lost in a storm in the latter part of January.

AT the Bellevue Hospital in New York, there are still thirty-one typhus fever "suspects." One new case was admitted and there was one death.

A TELEGRAM from Point Pleasant, N. J., says that the brig Ellie Carter, ashore at Snip Bottom Station, near Harvey Cedars, has gone to pieces and is a total wreck.

A MASS of rocks in a quarry of the Vermont Marble Company at West Rutland, fell on Saturday. Five workmen were caught under the rocks and crushed to death, and one was fatally injured.

AN explosion occurred at the McAbee Power Company's Mills, near Verona, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Albertus McAnee and William Scarborough were killed and four others were seriously injured.

THE schooner A. B. Marts arrived at Baltimore, from Apalachicola, with the captain, one passenger and the crew, seven in number, of the Philadelphia schooner Rebecca M. Walls, which was abandoned at sea.

THREE persons, names unknown, were drowned in the Mystic River, at Charlestown, Mass., by the breaking of the ice on which they were skating. John Blake and others made heroic efforts to rescue one of the men, but he sank before help could reach him.

AN electric car at Upper Albina, a suburb of Portland, Oregon, became unmanageable by the breaking of the brake, and it was overturned at a curve, at the foot of a steep grade. J. O. Dennis, aged 70; Bertram Dennis, his son, aged 8, and an unknown laborer was killed and two or more occupants were more or less injured.

THE demands of the employes of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad have been forwarded to President King, in New York city, for his decision in the matter, "which will be final."

A FIRE occurred in a public hall in Deutsch Pesey, Hungary, while a dance was in progress, and 20 persons were fatally burned.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE guests who went to State College from the nearby towns to attend the opening of the new engineering building and the dance in the evening were blocked in the snow drifts. Some of the dancers did not reach the college till 12 o'clock at night.

THE Bangor & Portland, Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie & Boston, Lehigh & Hudson, and New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company were reported more or less blocked by snow.

DR. J. B. CRAWFORD, who is attending Banker Rockafellow, at Wilkes-Barre, says his patient is insane and should be sent to a hospital.

GOVERNOR PATTISON appointed Judge Heydrick, of Franklin County, to succeed Chief Justice Paxson on the Supreme Bench.

THE miners of Nanticoke, who have been on strike, drew up a scale of wages and submitted it to the Susquehanna Coal Company.

THE Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade passed resolutions opposing the projected division of Luzerne County.

IN the hearing of the Franklin-Forest contest before the Legislative committee at Lancaster a number of witnesses produced tax receipts who were not entitled to them. Chairman Talbot called attention to the fact that the county was cheated through the exoneration from taxation that prevailed.

THE depositors of the defunct Rockafellow Bank at Wilkes-Barre have begun to bring suit against the banker, and the city treasurer will proceed against the banker's bondsmen in order to recover the city's money.

THE Farmer's Bank at Hisisburg went into the hands of a receiver, its capital having be come impaired.

CHAS. STALEY shot Rose Stanley three times at Pittsburg, and then cut his own throat. He was actuated by jealousy.

JUDGE PERSHING, of Schuylkill county, having recovered from his illness, was again on the Pottsville bench.

TWO Harvey furnaces, for the manufacture of armor plate steel, were finished at Bethlehem.

THE statement of the appraisers of the defunct Rockafellow Bank, of Wilkes-Barre show assets, $73,341.08, and liabilities $439,955.53.

THE snowstorm was general over Pennsylvania and was the most severe of the season, the roads being badly drifted and traffic by wagon and rail impeded.

A JOHN LOCKNER, of Drifton, while crossing the mountains near Hazleton, was set upon by highwaymen, robbed and beaten into insensibility.

AN additional shortage of $3300 has been discovered in the accounts of Reading's ex-City Treasurer.

THE mail car attached to the fourth section of the day express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, discovered to be on fire when the train arrived at Lancaster, was completely gutted.

THE defense in the case of Mrs. Kate Painter, on trial at Greensburg for the murder of her husband, advanced the idea that Mr. Painter was an arsenic [illegible]

THE Northampton County Medical Society met an Easton and passed resolutions favoring a larger appropriation for the State Board of Health.

A STORM resembling a blizzard in its intensity, with accompaniments of blinding snow, fierce wind, thunder and vivid lightning, visited the eastern section of Pennsylvania. It lasted but ten minutes in some localities, a little longer in others, and, besides prostrating wires generally and shattering windows everywhere, brought for the time all travel and traffic to a standstill.

LETTERS were read in the two Catholic Churches at Bayonne, throwing new light on Monsignor Satolli's campaign against Cahenslyism.

A WARRANT was issued for the arrest of F. W. Rockafellow, the Wilkesbarre banker, by a depositor, who claimed his money was received after the bank was insolvent.

LANSDOWNE, Prospect Park and Yeadon, Delaware county, will apply for incorporation at the March session of court.

WITH snow on the ground and the temperature frosty, nineteen converts to the Baptist faith were immersed near Carlisle.

CABLE SPARKS.

REV. HECTOR PAPI has been appointed secretary to Monsignor Satolli.

LADY ABERDEEN is arranging an exhibit of Irish industry for the Chicago Fair.

LORD SALISBURY made a bitter attack upon Gladstone in the House of Lords.

HEAVY floods are prevailing in Central Bosnia and much damage is anticipated.

THE meeting between Ferdinand de Lesseps and his son Charles was an affecting scene.

THE German Agricultural Deputies have denounced the commercial treaty with Russia.

JOSEPHINE FELICITE BROHAN, the well-known French actress, died in Paris, aged sixty-nine years.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL note has been issued in Paris declaring the reports of cholera in Marseilles to be exaggerated.

UNITED IRELAND, the Parnellite organ, has expressed the opinion that the new home-rule bill is inferior to that of 1886.

THE British board of agriculture has been requested to remove the restrictions placed upon the importation of live cattle.

A HURRICANE which swept over Madagascar on January 28th, killed many people and caused great destruction of property.

THE English delegates to the Brussels Monetary conference have issued a report saying they have not been able to agree upon a definite scheme.

THE master spinners of Lancashire have offered to close their mills in order that their operatives may not be able to contribute to the support of strikers in other mills.

THE leaders of the Irish parliamentary party caucused on the home-rule bill after Gladstone's speech and accepted its provisions. The Irish people were recommended to accept the bill.

M. LEQUAY, convicted of complicity in the Panama canal frauds, was sentenced to five years imprisonment. M. Prevost, convicted on a similar charge, was sentenced to three years.

THE House of Commons has ordered that the editor of the London Times shall apologize at the bar of the House for assisting the Irish members of Parliament with corrupt practices.

A PARTY of nearly six hundred pilgrims with Archbishop Vaughn at their head, left London for Rome.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

He Completes His Official Household.

Herbert, of Alabama, Will be Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Cleveland announced that he had completed his Cabinet by the selection of Richard Olney, of Boston, for Attorney-General, and Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, for Secretary of the Navy. The complete Cabinet is as follows:

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Indiana, Secretary of State.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York, Secretary of War.

HILLARY A. HERBERT, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy.

HOKE SMITH, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior.

J. STERLING MORTON, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture.

WILSON S. BISSELL, of New York, Postmaster-General.

RICHARD OLNEY, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

The selection of Hillary A. Herbert for the navy has been expected for several days, but Mr. Olney's name had not been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet, and his selection is a surprise to everybody.

Hillary A. Herbert has been in Congress for many years, and has acted as chairman of the naval committee of the House. He is thoroughly familiar with the work that has been done toward placing the United States Navy on a proper footing, and his knowledge of the present condition of the vessels under construction and which have been planned makes him a most desirable man for the head of the department. His selection is also practically a promotion.

Mr. Richard Olney is one of the leading practitioners of the Massachusetts bar. He has not held any political position nor been prominent in political matters, but is known as one of the leading lawyers and substantial citizens of Boston. His selection gives New England a representative in the Cabinet, and that of Herbert gives the South three positions.

THE Bank of England convened a meeting of the Baring creditors to propose that the period of liquidation be extended for one year and the guarantee reduced. The guarantors postponed their decision.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI was successful in committee on the army bill, and the belief is growing in Berlin that the measure will pass.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $	5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75¼		78
CORN—No. 2 White	49½		50
Yellow	49		50
Ear Yellow per bbl	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	37½		41¼
Mixed	37		37½
RYE—No. 2	60		62
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 00		11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@ $	1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 7½	@ $	8
City Cows	4½		4½
Southern No. 2	4		4½

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@ $	85
Va. Yellow	3 00		4 00
Yams	1 50		2 25
ONIONS	95		1 05

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 10½	@ $	11
Clear ribsides	11		11½
Bacon sides	12		12½
Hams	15		15½
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			13
Best refined			14

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 29	@ $	31
Under fine	27		29
Roll	24		25

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12¾	@ $	13
N. Y. flats	13		13¼
Skim Cheese	8		11

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 24	@ $	25
North Carolina	22		23

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12	@ $	13
Turkeys	13		15
Ducks, per lb	14		15

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@ $	5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	5 50		6 00
Hogs	6 40		6 75

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		25
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79¼		79¾
RYE—Western	60		65
CORN—No. 2	52		52½
OATS—No. 2	37¾		38¾
BUTTER—State	10		27
EGGS—State	26¼		26½
CHEESE—State	10		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76		76¼
CORN—No. 2	48¾		48¾
OATS—No 2	40		40¾
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	23¾		24

THE FELON'S GRAVE.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

His is no finely sculptured tomb
As gorgeous as a throne;
He sleeps within the prison gloom
Beneath a nameless stone;
No dew-d ops from the starry skies
Weep the departed brave,
Where, in the chill cold ground it lies,
The Irish felon's grave.

No epitaph is penned above
The lay where he doth dwell—
No tender words of hope or love—
No lingering farewell,
But yet as 'ong as time shall roll—
In characters of flame
Upon a nation's grateful soul
Is writ the felon's name.

He died not on the open field,
In championing his land;
To God his spirit he did yield
With gyves upon each hand;
He gave to save a struggling race
His manhood in its prime,
And with a smile upon his face
The Irish felon died.

More dear to us than Mecca's shrine
To pilgrims of the east,
More sacred than the dome divine
Where Isis hath her priest,
As dear as is a holy grot
Where cedar f ests wave,
Is that thrice bless'd and g'ori ous spot—
The Irish felon's grave.

HER PROMISE.

Old Abner Marsden moved uneasily in his big arm-chair. "Seems to me Luce is a mighty long time getting that water," he muttered, as he rose and hobbled to the end of the cottage porch. He put aside the vines that screened the view and looked down toward the lower end of the garden, where a cool spring gurgled up from the earth. "Well, if she ain't talkin' agin with that pauper, Ang Howland," growled the old man. "Luce! say, Luce, I want you!" he called.

"I'll be there in a minute, father," called back a comely girl of eighteen, who stood near the spring chatting with a plainly dressed youth of about the same age. She reached for the pail of water, which Angus Howland still held in his hand, and said with a smile: "I must go, Ang, Father wants me."

"It seems to me, Luce," said Angus, as he gave her the pail, "that your father always wants you when he sees me around. He hates me for some reason, but if it's all right with you, I can stand it."

Lucia looked troubled as she said, "Good-by, Ang," and turned toward the house.

Old Marsden was an extremely illiterate man, but in business ventures he had always been successful, and now, though a confirmed invalid, his head was full of schemes and devices, and he used to sit for hours at a time planning measures by which his hoard of wealth might be increased. Lucia took after her mother, who had been "a powerful good woman," so people said.

"Luce," said the old man as she appeared at the door, "I want this to be the last of your talking with that good for nothing lout, Ang Howland. The idea of a likely girl like you talking friendly with such trash! I won't have it, and if he don't steer clear I'll give him something to remember me by," and the old man shook his cane vigorously.

"I do not see why you should dislike him so," said Lucia. "He has had a hard time getting along, but that isn't his fault."

"His father was cut out to die in the poorhouse," yelled the old man, "and why didn't he die there?"

"Because," Lucie answered, "Ang worked hard and took care of the old folks."

Her father scowled. "Old Howland was intended for the poorhouse, and no good comes of fightin' Providence. He died without a cent, and so will the young feller. But that ain't the point; there are plenty of fellers 'round here that has money, but there ain't many such gals as you be, I reckon. Why, Luce, you have the choice of the town, and it's your solemn duty not to be rash." The miserly features of the old man relaxed somewhat as he admired his daughter's comely face. He experienced a kind of fatherly affection for her, and was even willing to spend money freely that she might make a good appearance. When he saw her dressed in some new article of apparel he would mutter to himself, "It's all right, it will all come back; I know a good investment, for I have made a good many—yes, a good many."

A few evenings after the event above mentioned, Lucia was walking in the garden when she heard some one tap lightly at the gate, and in the moonlight saw Angus Howland. "He wants to see me," she thought, as she hurried through the lilacs to the garden path. "Father will miss me if I am gone long," said Lucia, on approaching, "but we can visit for a minute."

"Luce," said Angus, "I have come to say good-bye. Your father says for me to keep away from you because I am poor, and he doesn't want you to marry a pauper. Well, I am going away for five years, and when I come back I'll be rich—rich enough to suit your father," he exclaimed excitedly, striking the fence a heavy blow with his fist.

"I don't care about you being so rich," said Lucia. "I'll like you just as well if you are poor; but don't stay away so long," and she looked beseechingly into his face. "You may have bad luck, you know, and not earn very much money after all, but I'll think just as much of you. Are you going far?" she asked, looking down at the ground.

"To California," said Angus, "and I know just what I shall do when I get there, too. Father often told me of a valley in California where all sorts of fruit will grow almost without cultivation. Father wandered down there when he was out among the mines, and being used to a fruit country he knew just what a wonderful place it was. He'd have gone there himself if his sickness hadn't come on, but he told me about it time and time again, and he gave me this little map," and Howland took an old torn paper from his pocket, and carefully opening it, pointed out by the bright moonlight, which broke through the trees, the Eldorado of his hopes and ambition. "That valley is mine," said he, "and I am going there and plant trees."

"Luce!" called old Marsden from the house, "where are you?"

"Here I am, father," Lucia replied.

"Well, it seems to me that you are a long time gone," cried the old man "but come to the house, for young Hinton is here and wants to see you."

Lucia saw the troubled look that came into Howland's face and hastily murmured: "Father wants me to marry him, but I won't; I'll marry you. Be sure and write often and don't stay so long," she pleaded as she raised her face for a farewell kiss.

The next morning old Marsden said to his daughter with an inquisitive look, "Young Hinton didn't stay long last night, did he?"

"No," answered Lucia; "not very long."

"Did he ask you to have him?" added the old man.

"Yes, father, he did," answered Lucia "but I told him I couldn't."

"Told him ye couldn't!" screamed the old man. "Why couldn't ye?"

"Because I don't love him," said the daughter, looking her father steadily in the eye.

"Love him, Luce! I tell ye, people don't marry for love. They marry to make a good thing. When they get the worst end of it it's like any other bad bargain; but young Hinton has money and, Luce, you'd better change your mind and send him word that you like him well enough. I'll give you a good start, and you'll find out that you have a pretty good old dad after all."

Lucia kissed her father, but replied: "Not him. I can never marry him."

The years crept slowly by and brought their usual round of bright and cloudy days. Lucia had grown taller and more beautiful. Her father was still as grasping as ever. "I agree with you, Luce," he used to say, "there's no special hurry; but you drop them almost too quick sometimes, it seems to me." One day he hobbled into the room where Lucia sat at work and said in a severe, low tone: "I hear that you get letters from that Ang Howland. Is it true?"

"I have received letters from him," Lucia replied, "and he is doing very well, I understand."

"I don't care how he is doing. That feller'll die poor," growled the old man. He went outside and sat down on the garden bench. "I'll see Cicely," said he, with a crafty look on his face. Cicely was the girl who sorted and dealt out the mail at the village postoffice. Not long after this Lucia ceased receiving letters with a California post-mark.

Time passed, and it was now nearly ten years since Lucia and Angus had stood at the garden gate and said goodbye. Old Marsden had fallen into a state of despondency so utterly abject that Lucia was sometimes on the point of yielding to his wishes, but she thought, "I'll wait awhile longer; something has happened or he'd never have broken his word."

One day her father called her to him. He was unable to get about the house now, but lay propped up in his chair all day with his eyes fixed, a very unhappy old man. "Luce," said he," "I'll make short work of it. The last investment I made I staked all and I lost. It was the first time, Luce, and your father has had many a bargain in his day, but this time he has outdone them all. In a month from now we won't have a house to cover our heads. I hoped this sickness might hurry me off, but I see it's going to give me time, and I'll have to go to the poor-house, Luce, unless," and the old man looked at her pitifully, "unless you save your old dad."

"I'll work for you!" cried Lucia. "You shall never go to the poor-house." And she was more tender in the care of her father after that.

One day as she stood near her favorite bed of flowers sadly thinking how soon she would have to leave them, a voice broke the silence of her meditations: "I beg your pardon, but your flowers look very pretty and I had to stop to admire them," and looking up Lucia saw a tall, well-dressed gentleman standing at the garden gate. "I raise a great many flowers myself," said the gentleman, "and I always take an interest in them, but I live in a flower country where they grow much more luxuriantly than here."

Lucia gave a startled look—but no; how foolish; it couldn't be he. Angus Howard could never have developed into such a handsome man.

"I declare, Luce, you don't know me," said the gentleman with a smile.

"Oh, Ang! I know you now, for you speak with your old voice, but you have been away a long time."

"You stopped writing, and I read in a California paper that you were married," said Angus; "but recently learned that it was a false report, and am here once more to ask you to be mine."

"Father, this gentleman wishes to see you," said Lucia, as she ushered Howland into her father's room. The old man opened his eyes and murmured, "Well, have a chair."

"I understand that you have suffered a misfortune," said the gentleman kindly.

The old man groaned. "I'll have to die in the poor-house; there's no help for it."

"It may not be so bad as that," said the gentleman.

The old man turned on him fiercely. "What do you want with me, I'd like to know? Ain't it bad enough to be ruined, but a lot of vultures have got to come and hover around me before I'm dead?"

"I have been investigating the matter," said the gentleman, "and I am sure that it is not so bad as you think, and here is evidence that you will not be turned out of your home at any rate," and he opened before the old man's eyes the canceled mortgage. "This place is yours," said the gentleman, "and all your other property is safe, for I have been making investigations."

"Who are you," cried old Marsden, "that comes at this time and saves me from the poor house?"

"It is not so bad as that," said the gentleman, smiling, "but my name is Angus Howland."

The remaining few months of the old man's life worked a great change in his character. One day when the autumn leaves were turning he called his children to him. "Good-bye," said he, "I am going. You are a good boy, Ang, and will make her happy," and his eyes closed forever.—[Chicago News.

SUNDAY ON A MAN-O'-WAR.

Inspection and General Muster the Base of a Sailor's Existence.

To the average American bluejacket the function known as Sunday inspection and general muster is a specimen of elaborate nonsense that overtops all others. On board a commissioned man-of-war it takes place fifty-two times a year, and takes precedence over everything else short of shipwreck, fire, or some other disaster. The preparations that are made for it would lead an observer who is not familiar with the ways of war vessels to think that it was a sort of state affair that happened once in a hundred years. They are begun Friday night, when grease spots and stains on the deck are coated with lime to render them more susceptible to the influence of the holystone.

Saturday morning all hands are called at early daylight and set to scrubbing and holystoning the decks. When the decks are white and clean, other woodwork, together with ladders, ramrods handspikes, etc., is attacked and scrubbed into an immaculate whiteness. After breakfast attention is given to the brasswork of the deck and battery, and both are polished until they are as bright as cleaning gear can make them.

The day is generally occupied in touching up spots with fresh paint where the old has been worn off, and coating cables, bitts, and ringbolts with coal tar. With the exception of the holystoning the decks, the same performance is gone through with Sunday morning. After breakfast the crew array themselves in their best suits of mustering clothes, the marines put an extra coat of pipe clay on their helmets and belts, and everybody hides everything that belongs to him somewhere out of sight. Woe betide the luckless person who leaves any part of his property lying around. It is promptly confiscated by the sailor's natural enemy, the master at arms, and the owner is reported for the offence.

Finally the bugle sounds the call for inspection, and the crew muster in the parts of the ship where they belong. The commanding officer emerges from his cabin and, accompanied by his first lieutenant and the officers of the deck, starts on a tour of inspection, which generally lasts about an hour. "Quarters" and "general muster" follow. The "Articles of War," which every one among the crew generally knows by rote, are read by the executive officer. The reading takes half an hour or so, and when it is concluded such general orders as may have been issued by the Navy Department since the last muster are read. The Paymaster next takes the crew in hand and calls the name of every person attached to the ship, who answers with his name and rank. The entire forenoon is occupied with these various matters, and the result is that Sunday to the man-o'-warsman is a day of penance instead of a day or rest.

The Fish Industry.

Everybody knows that fishing is one of the important industries of towns on the coast, but it is a question if any one has a definite idea of what a bountiful mother the sea is to us. The Dominion of Canada is particularly noted for its great fisheries, and the value of the fish drawn from the waters on its coast in one year is about $12,000,000. This does not include fish taken from the waters of British Columbia, Manitoba or the Northwest. If these be added nearly $20,000,000 will be the total. Another $20,000,000 will represent the trade done in this country. In these figures the yields from all branches of fisheries are given.

Splitting it up into items the largest we have is the cod, the yearly yield being about $6,000,000. Nova Scotia alone secures $2,500,000 of this and $1,500,000 worth of mackerel. The cod is as far ahead of mackerel as that fish is ahead of all the others.

The cod is an inhabitant of the temperate zone. He is found in great abundance off the Cape of Good Hope, where he nibbles freely at the baited hook dropped from the sides of ships by sailors becalmed on their way home from the East Indies. He also exists in Australian waters, but his chief homes are the Banks of Cape Breton shore and some portions of the Bay of Fundy. He is not particular about the bottom.

His chief care is to allay the cravings of a capacious stomach, which is ready to accommodate itself to anything that turns up without much discrimination. He lies close to the bottom usually, awaiting his prey, his dark back and sides scarcely discernible from the surrounding rocks, and darts like a flash upon any of the smaller fry that are so unfortunate as to come within his reach. If herring and similar fish be scarce he searches among the stones for crabs, clams or other shellfish.—[New York Advertiser.

French Frugality.

The French people are noted for their frugality and their systematic saving of money. It was from the remarkable accumulations of the mass of the citizens chiefly that the French Government derived the means to pay off the enormous German war indemnity and that the great sums squandered on the Panama Canal were taken. Although the savings of the French are very great, they do not compare in proportion to the population with those of Massachusetts. France has enjoyed a condition of peace and prosperity since the year 1871, yet the sums deposited in the savings banks, municipal and national in 1891, amounted to only $720,000,000. In Massachusetts, in 1892, the amount deposited in savings banks was $528,541,076, while there was $14,620,275 additional held by co-operative banks. The population of France is between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000, while that of Massachusetts is only about 2,360,000. These figures present a very striking contrast as to the prosperity of the two countries.—[Boston Journal.

HERR HABNICHT of Gotha has satisfied himself that there is a distinct connection between the number of icebergs carried into the Gulf Stream and the character of the subsequent weather experienced in Europe.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT CRIED.

Once the Little Girl that Cried,
Looking through her tears, espied
Lovely motes of colored light
In the fringes of her eye—
Just as when the weather clears,
And the clouds are put to flight,
There's a rainbow in the sky.
And the Little Girl that Cried,
When she saw this lovely sight,—
This fine rainbow in her tears,—
Would forget the reason why
She had thought it best to cry.
—Edith M. Thomas, in St. Nicholas.

LORD MACAULEY AS A LITTLE BOY.

Lord Macauley, whose history of England you will some day read, if you have not already read portions of it, and whose essays are interesting to everybody, was a very bright child. When he was still very young he showed that he had as fine a collection of words in his vocabulary as many a grown man. One day when little Tom Macauley, whose full name was Thomas Babbington Macauley, had been specially prompt in his lessons, his father took him to an afternoon reception. Tom was five years old, but he was delighted to go, and looked forward with joy to the good things which he would have to eat. No sooner had he entered the door, however, than a waiter stumbled over him and upset a plate full of hot soup upon the poor little fellow's legs. Smarting with pain though he was, the little hero would not mar the pleasure of the occasion by crying. His kind-hearted hostess gave him some candies and sweet cakes, and took him on her lap.

"Are you better, Tom," she asked, a few minutes later.

"I thank you, madam, the agony is abated," replied the little five-year-old, with a bow.

And that was the way the great Macauley talked when he was still in knickerbockers.—[St. Louis Star Sayings.

SOME WONDERFUL HUNTING STORIES.

The tales that are told by sportsmen after they have returned from the pursuit of game are often almost to wonderful to be true, and yet it is difficult when listening to the good fellows who narrate them to believe that there is any intention on the hunters' part to deceive.

One of the most marvellous stories of the hunting-field of late comes from Paris, and is as follows: A hunter, a resident of a small town in the south of France, who had spent a considerable part of the day in an unsuccessful quest for game, and had discharged his shotgun many times without result, caught sight, on his way home, of a superb pigeon well up in an oak-tree which grew on a very steep hill-side. The hunter's gun was charged with powder, but he was entirely out of shot. In this emergency, and resolving firmly that he would have the pigeon, he sat down on the ground, took out his pocket-knife, and with it pulled several nails out of the soles of his shoes. With these he loaded his gun. The pigeon sat in his place. The hunter aimed, fired, and the pigeon was nailed to a branch of the oak tree with the shoe nails. The hunter was almost in despair, seeing the game fastened apparently beyond his reach. But he climbed the tree, ascended with difficulty to the place where the pigeon hung, and had just taken the bird off, when he lost his footing and fell through the air.

As chance would have it, the hunter landed in the midst of a hare's nest. He began to roll rapidly down the steep and slippery hill-side; but before he did so he seized a hare firmly by the hind legs. Then rolling forward, he slid plump into a covey of partridges, and striking about him with the hare, he succeeded in killing nine of these admirable birds.

He then picked himself up, and took himself homeward with his pigeon, his hare, and his partridges, well satisfied with the results of his day's sport.

This is almost as wonderful, really, as that old, old story of Baron Munchausen, who, when hunting for deer upon one occasion, encountered a magnificent animal, but, like the Frenchman above, found himself without shot. Speedily gathering together a handful of cherry stones, he loaded his gun with them, and fired at the deer, hitting him squarely between the eyes, not killing him, however. The deer managed to escape, but some time later the Baron encountered him again, and was surprised to see a beautiful cherry-tree growing out of the animal's forehead, covered with blossoms and fruit. It is suspected that the Baron Munchausen story is not true, but the other is claimed to be so, although we may all have our private opinion on the subject.—[Harper's Young People.

SHUFFLE, THE BABY ALLIGATOR.

A queer name for a baby!

But this baby was an infant alligator. One of the "Pike nose family" and a native of Florida.

Mamma alligators build their nests among tall reeds by the banks of rivers or shallow ponds. The nests look like small tents about four feet high. First, mamma alligator makes a circle on the ground about as large round as a wagon-wheel.

A mud floor is smoothed over this circle. As soon as it is hard she packs on it as many eggs as she can crowd together. They are larger than a hen's egg, and have very hard shells. Then comes a second mud floor, a little smaller that the first, and more eggs. And so on, until the peak of her house is reached, and there is no more room.

Sometimes a hundred eggs are in one house. Mamma alligator keeps careful watch over them. She fights if enemies come near. Baby alligators follow the mother in water just as ducks swim out after their mothers.

When baby alligators lie on the shore in the sunshine they whine and yelp like little dogs. At first they are not very strong. If large birds peck at them, or ugly turtles poke them, they cry out for the mother.

One day a mamma alligator went off fishing, and a black boy caught one of her babies. It was about six inches long. He sold the little creature to a lady. Master Pike-nose slipped about the house easily, but was awkward running on the ground. So, in fun, he was called shuffle. He had a small bath-tub for his home. There he was happy, and every one petted him.

One day Shuffle was missing. Oh, what hunting there was! All the boarders looked through closets, and under beds and sofas.

Nothing was heard of Shuffle all night.

Little Daisy Fenn, waking early, peeped through the bars of her crib.

"Oh mamma,—see, the paper is moving!" she cried.

"In the fireplace," added Jack. "See, see!"

"Ha, ha, I see his nose," said mamma, now wide awake. Master Pike-nose popped out, quite as much surprised as any one.

It did not take long to catch the rogue and put him into his bath-tub home. "Just to think of it," said all in a breath; "we all slept in the room with an alligator,—a free alligator!"

"And nobody was hurt," added Jack. "That's the funny part of it."

Shuffle was a very small eater. A bit of raw beef the size of a pin-head, fastened to a quill, was given him. This was all he wished for a day, and sometimes he would not eat even that. Old alligators go whole days without food.

In the spring, when Jack returned to his Northern home, he brought Shuffle with him in a box, a present from the landlady.—[P. H. Chaplin, in the Whole Family.

WHOLESALE MATCH-MAKING.

How Settlers in Manitoba Were Supplied with Wives.

"Not many years ago I was in the wholesale match-making business," said an ex-officer of the army. "It was match-making of the matrimonial kind. At that time, in 1879 and 1880, Manitoba was being opened to settlement, and there was a rush of colonists thither from Ontario and Quebec and from Great Britain. The settlers were mostly men. Some of them had families and would send for them as soon as they had got somewhat fixed, but very many were bachelors. They were making homes for themselves, and naturally they found that they needed wives. Not a few of them were sons of English farmers, and nearly all were respectable and hard-working fellows.

"They could not afford to go and get wives, and so helpmates had to be imported for them. Young women, guaranteed as to respectability, were brought over from England in great numbers, and this business rapidly grew to be an important branch of the immigration traffic. One philanthropic lady in England devoted her attention to exporting homeless but worthy girls by the shipload to Quebec, whence they were forwarded to Manitoba. Trains would come into St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg, bringing two or three car loads of available wives at a time. They were chaperoned with due regard to propriety, and were consigned to the land and mining agents, who conveyed them to Winnipeg, where suitable quarters were provided for their accommodation. The accommodation was very temporary, because they were soon disposed of.

"The settlers who were bachelors applied for the girls as fast as they were brought in. Their applications were not considered unless they were properly guaranteed as to character and ability to support a wife. Few of them came to Winnipeg from a shorter distance than 250 miles. Most commonly they were certified by letters from land agents, stating that John Smith, for example, was located on such and such a tract of land, was the owner of 1,500 horses, was sound, and kind, and so forth. On making formal application for a wife John Smith was asked what sort of a woman he preferred—whether blonde or brunette; tall or short, plump or thin, etc. Having stated his preferences he was introduced to one of the available ladies, whereupon matters were quickly arranged. A remarkable point was that no suitor had ever to be introduced to a second girl. Invariably he was content with the first one, and married her. Apparently the men considered that when they had gone so far as an introduction they had committed themselves irretrievably.

"In this way, by a process of artificial selection, myself and other persons officially in charge at Winnipeg made matches by wholesale. The young women were given free transportation, of course, the object being to make homes in Manitoba, and thus secure the permanent settlement of the country. Incidentally, the natural increase of the population was provided for. I remember one man who drove over 700 miles to get a wife. He was present when a train load of girls arrived and spotted the young woman he wanted off hand. Within seven minutes after the train came in the pair were united in matrimony, and the bridegroom started away with his bride in a buckboard wagon."—[Washington Evening Star.

Jack's Death in the Flames.

"One-half of our town is mourning the death of as noble a beast as ever lived," said Charles F. Hunter of Memphis. "It wouldn't surprise me to see somebody take a hold of the matter and put up a monument to the memory of 'Jack.' Let me tell you about him. He belonged to a grocer out on the outskirts of the town, and early the other morning he gave up his life to save others. Some time before daylight the grocer, whose name was Rosenstein, was awakened by the barking of the dog. At first he paid no attention to it, but the constant noise angered him and he got up, and taking a stick opened the door, intending to quiet Jack with a licking. As he opened the door the dog rushed past him and bounded into the sleeping apartment. Barking loudly, he pulled at the clothing on the children's bed till he pulled it off, and with his paws shoved the little ones out on the floor. The grocer then discovered that the entire front of his little house was in flames, and that he had scarcely time to get his wife and children out of the house. They were only their night-clothes, and barely escaped with their lives. A few minutes later the house was a mass of smouldering charcoal. When they came to look for Jack, it was found that he had lost his way in the smoke and had burned to death, after saving the family from the fate that he might easily have avoided himself.—[St Louis Globe-Democrat.

If You Were on the Moon.

If lunar conditions are favorable to human existence, and it is not certain that they are not, and you could be transported to the top of Pico or some other tall peak or rock on the surface of our "silvery sister world," how do you suppose things would look from such vantage ground? You would probably first turn your eyes in the direction of our earth, the world you had just quitted, but to you it would be a stranger. In place of the somber globe you would naturally expect to behold your eyes would be greeted with a most wonderful sight. The earth would appear to you to be sixty-four times larger than the sun appears to the residents of this mundane sphere; this because the earth has eight times the diameter of the moon, therefore she must necessarily show the moonites sixty-four times as much surface as the moon shows us. The sun, on the other hand, would appear no larger to you from your observatory on the moon than it does from our globe. The earth's atmosphere being blue it has been decided that the earth must appear as a blue ball to all outside onlookers. What a glorious sight it must be to our lunarian neighbors to look upon a brigat blue, swift revolving ball sixty-four times larger than the soul.—St. Louis Republic.

Hood's Cures

Son of John L. McMurray

Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Father's Gratitude

Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

White Swelling and Scrofula Cured.

"I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was **may know how to be cured.** When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To **our great surprise,** Hood's Sarsaparilla not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. McMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch also nicely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 8 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM

The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for Stamps.

AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY.

$2 box two months' supply | Sent by mail or at most druggists. One month's supply | Try it and Be Well.

ROOT, BARK & BLOSSOM, Newark, N. J.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 2.

THE RACKET

Turn On The Light

We believe "The Racket" system of business will bear the closest examination. As U kno, one price to all, and that the lowest for spot cash, is the rule of the store.

....JUSTNOW....

the old-time, long-winded con cerns are telling U "cotton has riz," but a broad smile steals across the face of Racket buyers, as they walk through their favorite store, and find piles of cottons plainly marked in common, everyday "figgers" at a less price than the same goods were last year.

.....JUST IN.....

2440 yards of Eclipse Dress Ginghams—a total eclipse of high prices in this line.

1032 yards of Fine Black Satine. It goes to U less than regular wholesale price.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mr· Adam Krumrine, of Tusseyville, gave the REPORTER a call.

——Andrew Harter, of Coburn, gave us a call, his sale will be found in the sale list.

——Dr. George Lee, of Madisonburg, was in Centre Hall on Wednesday morning.

——Mr. C. P. Gephart, of Millheim, dealer in musical instruments, was in town Saturday.

——Miss Dora Wingard, of Tusseyville, was a caller at this office on last Saturday.

——Miss Nellie Dale, of Lemont, was among the visitors in Centre Hall this week.

——Miss Anna Mingle left on Tuesday evening for Mifflinburg, where she will attend the wedding of Miss Margaret Gast.

——Miss Flora Love, Miss Aggie Murray, Miss Jennie Boal and Mrs. Bairfoot spent Sunday in Bellefonte as the guests of Dr. Ward.

——Mr. G. B. Brandon, that accommodating landlord of the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, was seen in town Monday.

——Mrs. Adella Mott and Mrs Wm. Miller, of Bellefonte, spent Tuesday with the family of Mr. Jamas McClenahan.

——Mrs. Frank Crawford and daughter Grace, spent several days in Laurelton visiting with Mrs. Crawford's parents. They returned home Monday.

——James Hanna, a well-known farmer and citizen of Georges valley, gave our sanctum a call, and has a sale advertised in another column of the REPORTER.

——Our old friend and former neighbor, Daniel Wion, of near Bellefonte, was over visiting old friends, and did not forget to call upon the REPORTER.

——J. P. Condo, one of Spring Mills handsome men, gave us a call, and says he will put in his best efforts to make the nomination for sheriff this year.

——Mr. John Mersinger, of Potter, gave us a call. Mr. Mersinger thinks citizens are not careful enough in selecting proper men for the local offices, which is the case too.

——Mr. James Lohr, who holds a position in a railroad office in Philadelphia, arrrived in Centre Hall on Wednesday and will spend a short time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lohr.

——Lawyers Charley Hewes and A. J. Dale, of Bellefonte, were over here on Tuesday taking testimony in the P. V. Bank-Grenoble-Rossman-Krumrine case, for another hitch in court.

Remember the Sociable.

Do not forget the sociable at Mr. William Wolf's residence on Saturday evening. Refreshments will be served. Proceeds will go to the Lutheran church. Everybody is most cordially invited to be present.

A Lively Time.

Samuel Slack, of the south side, favored our sanctum with a bit of news. He says they had a bull-run affair over there the other day, in which two citizens got into a Sullivan-Corbet spat for the belt. Mr. Slack says it was more amusing than serious and no blood shed.

BORO AFFAIRS

FAVORITISM SHOWN BY BOROUGH AUTHORITIES.

Complaint of Wrongs—Repairing Board Walks—The Water Question—Citizens Look to Your Interests.

Borough authorities are apt to go wrong, sometimes from ignorance of the law, lack of judgment, or by being guilty of favoritism.

A short time ago a lady having an interest in a vacant lot, complained that the council charge her for every strip of board put on the walk along said lot and for every shovel full of snow thrown off, while other parties who own vacant lots have the entire walk, repairs and snow shoveling paid out of the borough funds. This matter we heard discussed also in one of the usual places where our citizens gather evenings and the injustice of the favoritism alluded to in strong language.

We informed the lady that if the matter complained of is true, it was a wrong and an outrage that no taxpayer need to submit to for a moment, and if the council is guilty of such action they were violating their oaths. The law puts all citizens upon an equality. No council has a right to build and repair walks at the boro's expense to favor any pet.

For the information of the tax-payers we here print the law and ordinance in regard to walks; there is nothing in either that sanctions anything like the wrongs above referred to.

The act of '83, relating to boroughs, is as follows:

To regulate the roads, streets, lanes, alleys, common sewers, public squares, common grounds, foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, and the heights, grades, widths, slopes, and forms thereof, and they shall have all other needful jurisdiction over the same, and they shall have power to survey, lay out, enact and ordain foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, over and upon the lands abutting on and along the sides of turnpike roads which may be within the limits of said boroughs, and to fix the size and width thereof, and to require the grading, curbing and guttering thereof, BY THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF LAND RESPECTIVELY FRONTING THEREON, in accordance with the general regulations prescribed.—Act of '83.

BORO ORDINANCE.

That all owners of lots, grounds, or orther real estate in said borough, (Centre Hall) shall construct at their own expense such pavements or sidewalks, &c.

No tax payer can be made to pay any tax assessed upon him for work done on walks for other people, the law makes no distinction between improved and unimproved grounds in a boro. Auditors are elected to throw out just such bills.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The purchase of the water works has recently been urged upon our citizens under misrepresentation from a quarter that never contributed a penny towards any enterprise here or elsewhere, by some men who are of no benefit to a community, and spend their lives as growlers at others.

Since the boro election it dawned upon the people that two out of one nest have crept into the council as companion pieces of another who is cheek-by-jowl, and the question arises why this indecency. The natural inference is that there is some object in view. Is it to secure further favoritism as to board walks? No councilman interested in having the boro pay for his walk or in any job, has a right to vote upon such a question. In this case decency requires at least one resignation. Some harbor the idea that certain parties expected to manipulate the water loan, get the funds at 3 per cent, and loan to the boro for 6 per cent, or 100 per cent. more than they pay. Well, that would be a nice little speculation. Such things have happened before.

Who will guarantee that water works in such hands would not be allowed to run down in a year or two, to the disgust of the boro, next a move made to sell them to the highest bidder and the waiting sharks stand ready to buy them for a song? It would simply be a repetition of the fate of the old Centre Hall manufacturing company—which started in prosperity, fell into bad management and disrepute, were put up at forced sale, knocked off for a trifle and every honest stockholder lost his money, and others were benefited.

For fear there is a nigger in the woodpile, (and it looks like it, from the manner in which the council was lately filled) the water works will not be sold. Perhaps in the future, when councilmen are chosen who can present a clean bill of character covering their past history, and the parties dealing for them are such as have proven themselves to be public spirited citizens, the water company will be pleased to listen to an offer, but not now.

This is just another scheme in which the originators prove they didn't know what they were about, as usual, and the boro pays for their blunders.

Death of Mrs. Garis.

Mrs. Garis, an aunt of Byron Garis, of our town, died near Madisonburg, a few days ago.

MAJOR REYNOLDS DEAD.

The Largest Land Owner in Centre County Passes Away at an Advanced Age.

Major William F. Reynolds died at his handsome residence, corner Allegheny and Linn streets, Bellefonte, at three o'clock Sunday afternoon, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The cause of his death was a fatty degeneration of the heart, for which his physician, Dr. George F. Harris has been treating him for several years.

Major Reynolds was born in Mifflinville, Columbia county, this state, in 1813. His whole life was devoted to mercantile, banking and agricultural pursuits, and he was the owner of some of the best and most profitable farms in Centre county. He started in the mercantile business in Berwick, Pa., when a young man eighteen years of age. Later he moved to Danville where he was more extensively engaged in the same business, and met with financial success on every hand.

His first visit to Bellefonte was in 1841, and he selected that place as his home. In 1859 he established the banking house of W. F. Reynolds & Co., which he continued until two years ago when he was succeeded by Jackson, Crider & Hastings. He was the largest land owner in Centre county, being possessed of about thirty large farms, and leaves a fortune estimated at $1,000,000.

Major Reynolds was a member of the Episcopal church and contributed liberally to the erection of an Episcopal church on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. A. C. Mingle, on East High street, and in 1870 again assisted in the erection of their present church building. Some years later he built the Episcopal church parsonage and presented it to the church. In 1879 he presented the borough council with the spring from which Bellefonte draws its water supply. Politically Major Reynolds was a Democrat, but never sought office himself. He was never married, but kept up a fine residence as his Bellefonte home.

The funeral took place from the Episcopal church Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Charley Keller Dead.

Charley Keller, an employe of the Atchison Saddlery company, died of typhoid pneumonia last night, at the residence of Mrs. Coburn, No. 504 Park street. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and very popular among his acquaintances. The funeral services will occur at the English Lutheran church at 7.30 o'clock this evening, and the remains taken to Mound City, Kansas, tonight, for burial. The deceased was a member of the choir of the Lutheran church, and has lived in Atchison about a year.—Atchison *Globe*, December 10.

The deceased was a son of Henry Keller, who resided at Centre Hall, leaving this place some five years ago.

Still at Law.

The Grenoble failure is still a matter in law. Testimony was taken in squire Boal's office, on Tuesday, preliminary to a new trial. This has been a sad experience for some inno cent parties, honest, hardworking farmers, some losing their all, others on the brink of the same fate. As usual, Innocent parties suffer, guilty ones escape and have some of the boodle. This is one of the cases in which the "Napoleon of finance" appears and disaster has followed. Rottenness was varnished to deceive confiding ones. It is well, that while the law may not save the innocent, that the general public suspects who has had a hand in the pie.

Joseph E. Mitchell.

This well known citizen, a resident and postmaster of State College, died suddenly, on last Thursday morning, 23, aged about 66 years. A cold which brought on typhoid pneumonia, caused his death. His wife died a few years ago. Mr. Mitchell was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and we always met him as a gentleman of pleasant and agreeable manner.

Taken Ill.

The many friends of Maj. Foster will regret to learn of his illness. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, 24, says:

Major R. H. Foster, who has served in the internal affairs department under Secretaries McCandless, Africa and Stewart was taken ill at his desk yesterday and removed in a carriage to his home on Cumberland street.

United in Marriage.

On Sunday evening, 19th, Mr. Geo. Nearhood and Miss Alice Meyer, both of this place, were united in marriage at the home of the bride on Hoffer st. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, pastor of the Reformed church performed the ceremony.

Will Move to Town.

Frank Bradford, this spring, will start up housekeeping in our town. He is a good citizen and is one of that class who attends strictly to his own business.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

CENTRE HALL'S ATTRACTIONS.

An Interesting Fight Between a Snowdrift and an Engine.

Reader did you ever witness a fight between locomotives and a snowbank? A Spanish bull-fight don't compare with it.

Well, it is worth coming to Centre Hall to live in the winter, just to witness such a sight. This is one of our winter attractions. Just above the picnic ground there is a cut, and this the god of the elements delights to fill up with snow every winter just to annoy the locomotives and have them fight the big drift planted in their way in the cut. It generally takes two iron horses to worst the white enemy, and after an all day or all-night contest, the snowbank invariably gets licked, and sometimes the locomotive is played out too by the time the tussel is over.

In fighting the drift in this cut, the locomotive pursues the tactics of a goat or ram when it sees a feller stooping to tie a shoe; an you know how that maneuvre is. The iron horse backs a few yards, then with puff and snort goes forward, and with a mighty plunge buries its head in the belly of the drift in a manner to make the stars fly—the snow we mean. Then there is another backing, a puff and a snort, and the drift gets another whack right about the kidneys. Thus the fight goes on until the iron horse sounds its whistle of triumph, wipes the perspiration from its brow, and goes on rejoicing.

Is this exciting, you ask. Why yes, it must be, for we see young America, and old too, stand by waist-deep in snow, for hours, half frozen and hungry, watching the battle of the giants, and enjoying it far better than a warm meal or a hot stove.

In the fight between locomotives and the drift, last Thursday, one iron horse was disabled and had to be towed to the office of the iron-horse doctor at Sunbury for treatment.

Yes, it's interesting winter sport to see the iron-horse battle with a snowdrift. Certainly, Centre Hall has its attractions,—wonderful for its coasting ground, bullgine fights, pure air, splendid water works, the CENTRE REPORTER, and—them other fellows.

A Farmer Fooled.

John Newburn, a Lawrence county farmer, sold his farm five weeks ago to a stranger, who paid $200 down as a guarantee. The deed was to be delivered in a month. A few days later another man called on Newburn, told him his farm was in the natural gas belt and he would pay $10,000 for it. After a long conference the second visitor bound himself to pay $10,000 more than the first purchaser had offered, making a deposit of $200 to show that he meant business. Three days later the first purchaser appeared with the money to pay for the farm. Newburn made overtures to back out, but the buyer was inflexible. Newburn then became desperate and finally persuaded the first buyer to take $3,000 and let him (Newburn) out of the deal. The stranger took the $3,000, and Newburn is still looking for the other fellow who was to pay the advance of $10,000.

There are folks who think it smart if they can swindle a farmer, and think it a credit. These scamps should be denounced by every honest man whether farmer or not.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Cut His Foot.

On Saturday last while John Gregg, son of Col. Andrew Gregg, living a short distance west of town, was engaged in chopping wood the axe glanced off the stick and struck his foot, cutting an ugly gash about three inches in length, the effects of which will keep him confined to the house for some time.

Will be a Candidate.

W. J. Carlin, esq., of Rebersburg, has opened the ball for the '93 campaign by announcing his name in another column of the REPORTER as a Democratic candidate for the nomination for Register. He is qualified.

Communion Services.

The Lord's supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church at this place, next Sunday morning at ten o'clock. Preparatory service Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Holding Services.

Rev. Minnich started services in the Methodist church at this place on Monday evening, which will be continued during the entire week. Communion sarvices will be held on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A Romantic Story Which Culminated in Happiness to Two. The Smallest Locomotive.

The approach of the culmination of a romance took place in Bellefonte on last Thursday when the clerk of the orphans' court of Centre county issued marriage license No. 2457 to Mr John W. Mills and Mrs. Annie R. Hoffman. Until last night these persons had never seen each other, but that didn't prevent the issue of a license to marry. Mr. Mills is a prosperous florist of Des Moines, Iowa, and is forty-six years of age. Through the medium of correspondence he became interested in Mrs. Hoffman, a widow, aged thirty-eight, residing in Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa., whose husband died in 1885. The correspondence took a warmer turn than mere friendship and Mr. Mills proposed matrimony. He came on to Pennsylvania, having arranged to meet Mrs. Hoffman at Garman's hotel Thursday afternoon. Owing to the lateness of the trains Mr. Mills was delayed somewhat but he arrived before six o'clock and found the lady with whom he had been corresponding, awaiting him. The two interested persons were so pleased with each other that a license to marry was applied for shortly before noon on Friday and was issued. The ceremony took place that same evening. May the lives thus romantically brought together, be spent in peace and prosperity for years to come.

The Smallest Locomotive.

Henry Gase, who lives in Gloversville, is the designer builder and owner of the smallest locomotive ever built to be run by steam. He will send it to the World's Fair. The spare time of fifteen years has been spent in constructing and perfecting this locomotive.

While the engine is in motion the engineer and firemen can be seen to put their heads out and in the cab windows and the whistle can be heard to blow. The engine runs by steam upon a circular track ten feet in diameter.

The principal dimensions of the little engine are—weight, 1½ pounds; with tender, 2 pounds 2½ ounces; length, 8½ inches, with tender 12 inches; height, 3½ inches; guage of track, 1¾ inches: diameter of cylinders, 5-16 of an inch; stroke of piston, ½ inch, stroke of valve, 1-16 of an inch; diameter of drive wheels, 1¾ inches; diameter of truck wheels, ¼ inch.

The materials used in this midget locomotive are solid [illegible], silver, steel and brass. There are 215 pieces, exclusive of screws, bolts and rivets, or in all 2836 pieces.

Hard to Beat.

James Cassidy, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, a veteran lumberman, recently reviewed his books for the past twenty years and found in that time he had cut 240,0000,000 feet of timber. This lumber was all cut in Clearfield county, and floated down the west branch of the Susquehanna. Mr. Cassidy is no extraordinary operator. He is but one among hundreds who have slashed away at the great pine forests, yet his single work shows what devastation has been wrought within a single lifetime.

We should like some Centre county lumberman to send a record to the REPORTER that can beat the above.

Don't Bite At This.

One of the latest swindles practiced in this part of the country is an advertisement of a steel engraving. It reads like this: "Cut this out and send $2.50 and you will receive a beautiful steel engraving 'The Landing of Columbus.' This engraving is authorized by the government and is an exact copy of the work of one of the great masters." Some man from Gordon answered it, and received in return a Columbian postage stamp. A great many people have been victimized in this way. Look out for it.—Ashland *Telegram*.

No Graded School.

We understand the school board has receded from its purpose to build a new school house at Centre Hill, with two rooms, one to be for a graded school. The large opposition throughout the township to such a project has induced the board to drop it. A new house is now to be erected at Centre Hill with one room, of the regulation style.

Died Near Zion.

Henry Showers, age 52 years died Friday night at his home near Zion, the cause of his death was typhoid fever and was sick only a week. He leaves a wife and six sons, two of whom are married.

Will Move Near Bellefonte.

Daniel Royer, farmer near Madisonburg, will move on a farm near Bellefonte in the spring, and took part of his flitting over this week.

Four Children Born at Once.

Mrs. Thomas Schlicher, of Allentown, wife of a motorman on the electric street railway, has given birth to four children, one boy and three girls. All died shortly after birth.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Milroy, February 16, Andrew Swartzell aged 67 years.

Near Granville, Pa., February 19, Thomas McCord, in the 73d year of his age.

At Granville, February 17, Frank A. McCoy, aged 36 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Near Siglerville, February 17, Mrs. David Treaster, aged 46 years, 11 months and 18 days.

Deaths.

A one-year old child of Daniel Korman, of Haines township, died last week.

On the 12th inst., Charles David, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Musser, of Penn Hall, aged 1 year and 6 days.

On the 18th inst., Virgie Ray, infant daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Stiger, of Green Brier, aged 11 months.

February 10, in Sugar Valley, Jacob Sheetz, aged 72 years.

For Sale.

The well-known Red mill property, one mile south-east of Centre Hill, will be sold on reasonable terms, or in exchange for farm property.

mar2-3t GEO. M. HARTER.

Have Declined.

Wheat and corn have declined in the market in the past eight or ten days, where a rise was looked for. The great stock on hand accounts for this fall in prices. Oats has been holding its own. The prospect ahead for good prices is not very flattering for the farmer just now.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

Musical College.

The spring term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address,

HENRY B. MOYER,
feb9-3t Freeburg, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	9

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Carmans.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 8.—I. A. Sweetwood, at 1 o'clock, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, horses, cattle, household goods, etc.

MARCH 13.—Ivy W. Bartges, at 9 o'clock, ¾ mile north of Penn Hall, 6 horses, 4 cows, 9 sheep farm implements harness, etc.

MARCH 15.—B. F. Arney, at 9.30 o'clock, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall. 3 horses, 4 cows, 12 hogs, 16 sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods etc.

March 16, Andrew Harter, near Coburn, horses, cows, wagons, sleds, reaper and mower, Deering self-binder, and all kinds of other implements, and household goods.

MARCH 17.—D. C. Keller, 3 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, sheep, farm implements, wagons, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 18.—William Goodhart, at Farmers Mills, at 10 o'clock, horses, cattle sheep, farm implements, binder, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21.—M. S. Hetrioger, at Farmers Mills, horse, cows, implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 22.—E. M. Hufett, at Spring Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods, etc.

MARCH 23.—John H. Odenkirk, at Old Fort hotel, at 1 o'clock, 6 horses, cows, 10 head sheep, binder, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, at Structown, at 1 o'clock farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27.—Adam Krumrine, at Tusseyville, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, etc

MARCH 28.—William Scholl, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 31.—D. F. Wieland, at 10 o'clock, Linden Hall, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 37 sheep, 8 hogs, farm implements and wagons household goods, etc.